# psilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV-NO 7.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

WHOLE No. 735

HEAVY ARRIVALS. NEW GOODS,

# HEAVY ARRIVALS. NEW GOODS.

ALL READY FOR A LARGE SPRING TRADE.

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Are Full of All the Desirable Styles, and at Prices Away Down.

CONSUMERS have great advantages in making purchases of us. They can always depend upon getting the LATEST STYLES, and have Large Stocks to select from. And for LOW PRICES we shall do in the future what we have done in the past, -UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

We sell lots of Goods at Lower Prices than Merchants in the Country pay for them.

Do not, under any circumstances, allow any one to persuade you to buy until you have examined OUR VERY LARGE STOCK and LOW PRICES. Clothing is Lower this season than any other article in existence.

# MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

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# THE CELEBRATED GALE

AND SOUTH BEND PLOWS.

And Ellwood Sulky Cultivators, At DRURY & TAYLOR'S.

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THAT WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE

MILLS' RANGE.

The best in the market, and have the

# ASSORTMENT OF GOOK STOVES

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CONGRESS STREET.

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North Side Congress St.

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J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Out His Stock of

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Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries. Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS. are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the gar-

N.B.-Wekeep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD,

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#### THE Cem Musical Library!

A set of £1 fine Collections of Bound Music, each of which has 80 pages, full Sheet Music Size, and contains an average of £5 Songs or Pieces, all of the best and most pleasing character. The Composers are the most popular and successful ones in the country. The following are favorite Collections:

ARY HINGERS. By Julius Becht, containing es, Schottishes, Polkas, &c.

PIARL DROPS. Contains 25 fine and easy piano pieces by Kinkel, Coote, Mack, &c. Capital for learners.

BRILLIANT GEMS. Pine selection of piano pieces of easy medium difficulty, by Pacher, Allard, Klukel, and others. PLEASANT MEMORIES. Contains quite a vari-moderate difficulty, and by 14 different com-posers.

of the best composers. Price of each book, \$1.50 Boards, \$2.00 Cloth.

Send for Circulars with Contents of 21 books. ---

A most attractive Song is, "I'll be watching for you at the Window" by C. M. Pyke, 40 cts. It has a fine picture title, as has G. D. Wilson's new Polka Rondo, called "Dancing on the Green," (60 cts.) which is gaining a deserved popularity.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

# Grand Chance. FOR SALE.

Three and a half acres at the eastern boundaries of the city, within the cor-Headquarters for the Grocery Trade poration. \$200.00 cash down, and balance on time at 7 per cent. interest. Inquire at COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

Crockery, Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, and indeed ous, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from decrease of a remedy and the second of the people in malariority and the second of from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infal-lible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended

as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influ-ence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from

the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangeof the Stomach, all of which become intermit-tent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AVER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symp-toms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE.

# General Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented, \$20,000,000.

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THE COMMERCIAL. Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

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CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and

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Lable Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys Detroit

DARBITT & GRIFFEN, AUGINESS
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Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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P. K. OWEN, M. B. Office, in Drary & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, S to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M. Residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. Hours 12 to 2 P. M. WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeo-

to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ynsilanti. 516

CHICAGO SEED CO.



GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

DETROIT.

THE SCRIPTURES FOUND AND RE-

The history now brings us to a very interesting period in the reign of the good young King Josiah. After he had reigned eighteen years and had thoroughly uprooted idolatry in the kingdom, had torn down the attars and destroyed the idols, and purified the land with sharp and summary measures, from its pollution, he turned his attention to the condition of the temple at Jerusalem which for two hundred years had stood without care or repair, and had even suffered spoliation at the hands of some of the wicked kings. During the progress of this pious and patriotic work, a remarkable discovery was made by Hilkiah of a book, which was found in the house of the Lord. Evidently it was the "book of the law," and it had been secreted for a long time, so that its very existence was unknown at that day. The discovery of this ancient manuscript was of course immediately reported to the King, who commanded that the contents of this sacred book should be read in his hearing. The reading produced great excitement in the King's mind, so much so that we are told that he "rent his clothes" which was the sign of excessive grief or fear. It is not strange that the good King should have been greatly overcome by the should have been greatly overcome by the revelations which were made to him by this ancient volume thus strangely and unexpectedly brought to light. It contained the fearful denunciations of Jehovah against idolatry, and to the ear of the King it seemed as if these maledictions were pronounced directly upon his people. In his distress he sent a depudation to one of the inspired prophets, that he might learn the exact meaning of the revelation, and what was his duty in respect to its teachings.

WALL PAPER the awful denunciations of the book. She declared that the judgment of God should come on the nation for its sins, but that Josiah should be spared on account of his faithfulness; that he should not see the evil which was to come upon the people, but should finish his days in peace, and be gathered to his faithers. This was the message which they brought back to the King. He never forgot it. It influenced him to zeal and fidelity all the rest of his life. He urged repentance and duty on his people. urged repentance and duty on his people. He made them listen to the words of the book. He solemnly renewed his covenant with the Lord. And he went to his grave doubtless with the hope that God's wrath was averted from his kingdom. He died in peace, but he left behind him a doomed

peace, but he left behind min a doomed people.

What a calamity to our land would be a lost Bible. Before the invention of printing, a whole copy of the Bible, was a rare and expensive luxnry. The rich only could afford it. In Jossah's day it was possible for the scriptures to be lost, but it is not possible in ours. Copies of God's book are scattered like the leaves of the forest, and the humblese family in the land may and the humblest family in the land may possess one. Wherever you go you find it. It lies on the table, in every room in our great hotels. It meets the traveller in the rail car or the steamboat. The convict finds it is highered. rail car or the steamboat. The convict finds it in his cell. The sailor carries it with him helpers for their work.

Wants.—The debt is now paid, but the Lating aim for as many dol-

Thems of Subscription.—\$2.00 per year, free of postage.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. JEWElt, Attorney at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

P. VORK, Attorney and Counsellor

In the forecastle. The sick man finds it in the family, the public school, and in the Sunday school, know more of it than kings and prophets and wise men of ages past. It is printed in nearly all the languages of the world.

Yet the Bible may be practically a lost book to some in this day. It is lost to the Infidel, to the sceptic, to the man who never reads it at all. And it is equally lost to those who read it as a matter of form, or habit, or intellectual exercise, and who are not instructed by God's Spirit into its real D. YORK, Attorney and Counsellor not instructed by God's Spirit into its real and precious meaning. The possession of the book, will only aggravate our guilt, and

Our national life will be demoralized if the Bible is dishonored. The sanctions of human law will not long be regarded, when God's law is set aside. The men who also not executed speedily, therefore is the heart of the sons of men fully set in them to do evil.—Eccl. 3-12.

An evil work is an act that does violence to the physical or moral network. cate loose notions of the right of property the sanctity of the marriage tie, "free rum," and license instead of true liberty, are not found among the friends of the Bible. Let such men prevail in our public counsels; let them control our public journals; let them shape our legislation and guide our policy, and this fair land is doomed to national degeneracy, decay and death. -N.

#### Ladies' Library Association.

EXTRACT FROM THE SECRETARY'S REPORT, APRIL 2, 1878.

At the annual meeting of the Ypsilanti 1877, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. S. M. Cutcheon; Vice President, Mrs. Daniel Putnam; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. E. N. Follett; Recording Sec'y, Mrs.

Pressurer reported, at that time, \$11.17 in the treasury, and \$850.00 money loaned, which statement shows the excellent financial condition of the Association. A pleasing and noticeable fact in the history of the organization is that it has never commenced the year in debt, and soldom, if ever, with an empty treasury.

No special effort has been made during

concert, a course of scientific lectures by Prof. W. C. Richards (which were as fascinating as they were useful and instructive), and a course of six historical lectures of a high order by Prof. Adams, of the University, all together netting \$56.87. This, with ther sources of income, has been sufficient.

The sampority of the climate. So he has been appointed consul at Nassau, New Providence, in place of a gentleman who has discharged the duties of the position acceptably for eight years. This is civil service reform, you see, Perish the abandoned wretch who shall dare to call it nepotism.—

Jackson Citiero.

The Sunday-School Lesson—to- to meet all expenses, and add many new and valuable books to the library, which now

numbers 2,044 volumes.

The increasing demand for books of a real and lasting value shows an improvement in the taste and culture of the readers, which now number 125 members and sub-II. Chron. 34: 14-22.

Golden Text.—" Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

Central Truth.—The scriptures are to be searched and obeyed.

The history now brings were searched and obeyed.

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By balance, April 1, 1877	\$11	17	
Received 37 memberships	74		
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cash on cheek	8		
by sale of sash			
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MRS. EDMUND HEWITT. Y PSILANTI, April 2, 1878.

FATHER HIRAM THOMPSON hands us an

distress he sent a depudation to one of the inspired prophets, that he might learn the exact meaning of the revelation, and what was his duty in respect to its teachings.

They went to Huldah, a prophetess, a widow of an officer of the royal household, held in great veneration, and submitted the matter to her. Her words only confirmed the awful denunciations of the book. She declared that the judgment of God should instance of an old lady whose average savings of the past seventy-five years have

> -The following card has recently been printed at this office for the pastor of the Baptist church to be sent to the pastors and members of the churches in the State. It speaks for itself and the good eause it rep-

> Baptist Foreign Missions.—Whole number of American Baptist missionaries, 141; whole number of native preachers and helpers, 956; whole number of mission church es, 796; whole number of mission church members, 63,445; whole number baptized

Education.—The Missionary Union supports two colleges in Burmah and India, for the higher culture of Christian young men; and two Theological Seminaries for the training of a native ministry for the Karen and Telogoo churches; besides a mission school for each mission to fit the native

"Because sentence against an evil work enhance our condemnation, if we give no heed to its teachings.

confine my remarks to but one, that is the use of strong drink. God has created the only needed beverage to satisfy the demands of man's physical nature. of life require no other beverage than pure cold water. So far as health and happiness are concerned, strong drink may as well be let alone, as to let alone going into the fire. The use of strong drink will create a fire that will burn up the substance, the hap-piness and comfort of the consumer and all connected with him. When the young man first sips from the intoxicating bowl he has first sips from the intoxicating bowl ne has no idea of becoming a spendthrift or a drunkard. He sees to be sure the wretchedness and ruin that has fallen upon those that have gone before him. He witnesses the fearful execution of the sentence pronounced men those who turn long at the wine Ladies' Library Association, held April 3d, He sees the wasted substance, the domestic ed upon those who tarry long at the wine. trouble, the loss of character, the bloated face, the shattered nerve. He hears the heart rending appeals to be delivered from Mrs. E. N. Follett; Recording See'y, Mrs. P. Stevens; Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Hewitt; Librarian, Miss Delia Compton; Directors, Mrs. C. F. R. Bellows, Mrs. J. H. Sampson, Mrs. D. A. Post, Mrs. August Lodeman, Mrs. S. W. Parsons, Mrs. J. A. Watling, Miss Avis Stevens, Mrs. J. S. Jenness, Mrs. S. H. Dodge, Mrs. F. P. Bogardus. the demons who have come to torment him dus.

The average attendance of members for the year has been usually good. No vacancies have occurred in the Board. The and rum of a life of intemperance should all in their awful reality fall upon the transgressor upon his first offense, how few would dare to take the fatal step, but because sentence against this evil work is not at once executed, the heart is fully set to repeat the evil act.

A NEPHEW-IN-LAW of Mrs. Hayes thought No special effort has been made during the year to raise money. The only enter-tainments given have been the Mendelssohn the salubrity of the climate. So he has

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK. MICHIGAN .

A sad statement is given of the drowning of the Crouch family, of Charleston, Kalamazoo county. Henry Crouch, his wife and two children were boating and fishing on the lake near their house on Monday. They did not return home, and on Tuesday their absence was discovered. A search led to the discovery of the body of one child on the lake shore. The search was continued and the bodies were

In the case of William Leppig, Grand Rapids, arrested for keeping his saloon open on election day, the Liquor Dealers' Association have assumed the defensive and will carry the case to the court of last resort, desiring to test the validity of the law, which they claim is unconstitutional

The following changes have been made The following changes have been made in the programme of the State Agricultural College for 1878: Junior exhibition and close of summer term will be on Tuesday, August 27; autumn term will begin Tuesday, September 3; a new freshmen class will enter at that time. Examinations at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Judge Cooley is urged to accept the position of Pacific Railread Commission-

Frank A. Hooker has received appointment as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Cir-

C. R. Hough, late L. S. & M. S. freight agent at Adrian, was arrested Tuesday evening upon an indictment by the grand jury, charged with embezzlement of grain, embezzlement as bailee, and larceny from the railway company; bail fixed at \$1,000, which he found, but was surrendered by his bondsmen and is now

in custody.

A Port Huron saloonist undertook to defy the new election law and kept his shop open election day. He is now in jail meditating.

The Platform of the Honest Money League of the Northwest is as follows:
Opposition to all paper inflation, and
consequent depreciation. In favor of a
currency of coin and paper of equal value and purchasing power, the paper convertible into coin at the will of the

The monthly report of the State Salt Inspector shows that 55,948 barrels of salt Inspector shows that 55,048 barrels of salt were manufactured in the State during March, against 51,526 barrels in the corresponding month last year. The total amount manufactured this season, to April 1st is 305,404 barrels, being an increase of 108,355 over the corresponding

time last year.

Fifteen horses were stolen in Kalamazoo county last year, and Sheriff Gates has recovered every one and nabbed every thief but one.

Monroe county has voted to build a

wednesday night a fellow who gives the name of Smith broke into the residence of a widow lady named Clark, at Charlotte, but was discovered by E. D. Charlotte, but was discovered by E. D. Brackett, her son-in-law, who marched him to jail at the point of a revolver. From papers found on him it is supposed that his real name is Sweet.

The three stern wheel ferry boats on the Detroit and Windsor route have already twenty-three engagements for excursion trips next summer.

Gov. Croswell has pardoned Ben. D. Moylan, who was sentenced to Jackson for a period of six years in August, 1876, for breaking and entering the office of the clerk of the Detroit Police Court with intent to steal the O'Neil bonds.

The grand jury at Adrian is beginning The grand jury at Adrian is beginning to present indictments with considerable rapidity, and already five persons have been arrested. These are C. R. Hough, charged with embezzling 5,000 bushels of oats from the railway company. There are three counts, one charging larceny. Barton Hough, his brother, who was at Wauseon, was indicted Wednesday, and a telegram sent to the Sheriff of that fact, he having previously gone there. Hough he having previously gone there. Hough readily consented to accompany the Sheriff, and no requisition was needed. Sheriff, and no requisition was needed. Thursday the Rogers Brothers, who have for years done an extensive business buying wool, pelts, grain, etc., were indicted and arrested, charged with aiding and abetting C. R. Hough in the embezzlement. Other prominent men will be indicted. Wm. Rogers was formerly a function of the present is President. a Supervisor and at present is President of the Adrian Savings Bank. Bail has been given by all except Barton Hough, who is in custody of the Sheriff.

The work of laying the iron on the Caro and Vassar Railroad has been com-

menced.

Ed. Griffin of Niles, who is a student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has just passed an examination before the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy, standing first in a class of 25.

Pigeon slaughtering is going on at a tremendous rate in the region about Petoskey. The birds are being shipped to the Eastern cities by the carload, not less than \$800 been paid out there by pur-chasers in one day.

Sanilac county has voted to raise money by a \$20,000 loan to erect public buildings at the new county seat.

A. F. Webster, on the Tittabawassee, As f. Webster, on the Intabawassee, has constructed a two mile slide, on which he is sliding logs to the river. The logs are fastened together like a tow of barges, and 18 or 20 of them are thus drawn to the river by teams. The slides are greased, and the logs slip along easily.

—Saginaw Republican.

Ten carloads of fish were shipped from Ten carloads of hish were shipped from Bay City in two days this week aggregat-ing 200,000 pounds. They go to Louis-ville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Buffalo and other principal cities East and South. They have a new election complication at Kalamazoo. On election day, two of the inspectors were absent from the polls

most of the day, and for a time the third inspector was also absent and the ballot boxes was in the exclusive custody of the clerks. Whereupon the question is naturally raised, Was the township election of Kalamazoo a legal one?

The spring exhibition under the auspices of the Michigan Artists' Association at Angell's Art Gallery, 185 Woodward avenue, Detroit, is a highly creditable one. It is free to all visitors.

John Dow, of Sunfield, Eaton county, has just been elected supervisor for his 31st consecutive year.

The question of removing the county seat in Roscommon county from Houghton Lake to a point on the lake a few miles northward, in Denton township, was carried by a small majority at the recent election.

Another body-snatching case is creating excitement. Graves at Erie, Pa., are reported to have been opened and their contents traced to Ann Arbor.

The Board of Control of the State Reform School have discharged 15 boys from that institution, and there are 306

Joseph Brown, a farmer of Florence, st. Joseph county, shipped a few days since 284 fat wethers, for which he got 62 cents per pound live weight. They were in splendid condition, had been fed three months and netted \$2,100.

The amendment to the constitution diminishing the liability of stockholders in corporations has been defeated. The amendment allowing judges of the Su-preme Court to appoint their clerk is

The officers of the State Teachers' Association, through its President, Prof.Olney, announce their intention to make the object of this society for this year, the elevation of the country and ungraded schools. They ask the co-operation of district officers in furnishing statistics and furthering their plans.

while going from Dayton, Berrien Co., Saturday evening, Mr. Albert Weaver was met by two men. One struck him a blow on the right temple, which felled him insensible. The assailants fled with a booty of \$165, which Weaver had just collected, and some jewelry. Weaver was lies between life and death now lies between life and death.

Sanilac county has just voted a \$20,000 oan to build a court-house at her new ounty seat.

The Calumet and Hecla mine produced ,891 tons of copper in March and the Allouez 110½ tons.

Bob Irgersoll has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Detroit Publishing Company to restrain it from publishing his lectures, and for damages for having already published an edition of such lectures.

Work has been resumed on the new Washtenaw County Court House at Ann

The reports of Michigan Savings Banks to the State Treasurer show that on the first of April they held on deposit upward of \$5,000,000.

The President has nominated as post-masters—Edgar A. Tribou, Tecumseh, Mich.: Harrison H. Wheeler, Ludington, Mich.

A horse thief shot through the head by Officer Cumings, of Care, Monday, while attempting his arrest, died last night. No one at Caro or vicinity knows his name or antecedents. He was buried at Caro Tuesday.

A fire at Rockford, Kent Co., Tuesday morning, burned twenty-six stores, shops, houses and stables. All were morning, burned twenty-six stores, shops, houses and stables. All were frame buildings. There was no fire apparatus in the village, till the Grand Rapids engines arrived. The total loss is from \$35,000 to \$40,000, with about \$5,000 insurance.—The fire was set in a barn nearly adjoining the building occupied by the Red Ribbon Club, and many believe that it was for the purpose of deby the Red Ribbon Club, and many believe that it was for the purpose of destroying the club's property, which it did.
All the north side of Courtland street,
from the Red Ribbon Club hall to the
Grand Rapids depot, was cleaned out,
including the depot. Among the buildings burned are the two principal hotels,
the Stinson House and the Lapham
House; also, Irons & Coons' dry goods
and boot and shoe store, Hahns' bakery,
Robt. North's billiard hall, Brady's
saloon, Lapham's opera house, two blacksmith, one carpenter, wagon maker, and
jewelers' establishments, and several
dwellings and stables back of the street.
Latest Michigan Patents:

Latest Michigan Patents: Barrels—H. M. Fitzhugh, Bay City. Clothes Pounders—W. E. Armstrong and D. Giesman, Ludington. Car Coupling—J. Brady, Detroit. Nut Locks—P. Swan, and B. E. Riggs,

Pumps-R. Bean, Hudson. Shaking Grates—R. J. Cram, Detroit. Manufacturing Salt—W. W. Elmer.

Bay City. Emery Wheels—G. Hart, Detroit. Spark Arresters—J. W. Ledyard, De-

Splint Cutting Machine-Wm. Lynch,

Burglar Alarms—A. Rindge, Mendon. Pail and Tub Ears—Geo. W. Winsor,

East Saginaw. Grain Driers—O. Holden, Adrian. Re-issue—D. L. Garver, Hart, har-

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The six per cent. savings bank at New York was closed Wednesday, a deficiency of \$100,000 having been discovered by the bank superintendent.

The Utah Northern Railroad was sold at auction Wednesday, and was bought by the Union Pacific Road for \$100,000.

A bill amending the existing liquor law was debated in the Massachusetts House. The bill was amended by adopting the Moffatt register section, and limiting the number of licenses to be granted in any city or town to one for each one thousand inhabitants.

Returns from the Rhode Island elec-Returns from the Rhode Island election give Van Zandt, Republican, 11, 118; Lawrence, Democrat, 7,195; Fortier, Greenback, 583; scattering 31. Van Zandt's majority is 3,309. His majority last year was 441. The Legislature is very largely Republican.

The Democrats and Greenbackers carry Toledo, dividing the officers between

them. At Milwaukee the entire Democratic city ticket is carried by majorities of 300 o 900. The Republicans gain largely in

aldermen and supervisors. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 400. The Democrats elect three aldermen and the Republicans

In the aldermanic and town elections in Chicago the total vote approximated as follows: 18,000 Republicans, 15,000 Democrats, 6,900 Independents (or bolting Republicans and Democrats), 6,200 Communists, and 1,200 Nationals. The result for aldermen was: Democrats, 6; Possibilizans 7: Democrats, 6; Possibilizans 7: Democrats and National Republicans, 7; Democrats and Nationals, 2; Independents 21; Socialist, 1. In the south town the Republicans elected the collector, supervisor and town clerk, and the Denocrats and Nationals an assesor. In the west town the Democrats elected the entire ticket. In the north town the Republicans elected the collec-tor and the assessor, and the Democrats

the supervisor and town clerk. Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana, has signed the death warrants of Wesley Turner, who killed Frederick Erhardt; Jackson Edwards, for the murder of James Edwards, and Alex Brown, who killed Wm. Dudley. The condemned are all negroes and committed their arims of its the Dudley. The condemned are all negroes and committed their crimes in the parish of St. Mary. They will be hanged upon the same gallows, at Franklin, on Mon-

day the 22d inst. It is currently reported in San Francisco that the government has purchased a large quantity of silver in that city with which to start the mint on the coinage of the new dollar.

Seven illicit distilleries were recently destroyed by revenue officers in White and VanBuren Counties, Tennessee.

Mobile, Ala., had an \$85,000 fire Wednesday night.

The following special is received by the Pioneer Press from Winnipeg, April 5: A telegram from Battleford to-day reports that a party has just arrived from reports that a party has just arrived from Big Bear's camp, and says that every-thing is quiet. Big Bear said he had col-lected his Indians in one camp, that the buffalo might pass north, and said furth-er that the reports that he was going to join Sitting Bull were false. Arrivals of yesterday from the confluence of Red December 20 South Saskatchewan rivers. re-Deer and South Saskatchewan rivers, re-Deer and South Saskatchewan rivers, report the Blackfeet and Sioux in one camp, upon the seuth of the river, and that they had fired at a Creek squaw across the river. Sitting Bull, the Blackfeet chief, and Big Bear, are coming in to interview the Lieutenant-Governor of the Next by the starritories at this place.

the Northwest territories at this place. A variety company from Mozart's Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been playing in the Opera House, Pawtucket. One any British interests yet?

feat is the shooting of an apple from the head or hand of performers. Mile. Volante, trapeze performer, held the apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler, known on the stage as Franklin, was to shoot the apple. The shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by a reflection in a mirror. The rifle was dis-charged and Mlle. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead. Nothing can be learned of the victim, who has been on the public stage but a few weeks. Mrs. Franklin was taken

into custody by the police. The second steamship of the Brazilian line, the City of Para, was successfully launched at Roach's ship yard, Chester, Pa., Saturday afternoon. The vessel passed gracefully out into the stream, about 100 yards, where she was checked by a tug in waiting. Upwards of 25,000 persons witnessed the launch.

The Steuben Co., N. Y., poor house burned Saturday night, being set on fire by an insane epileptic named Ford. All the partitions were of pitch pine and burned like tinder. The cries of Ford roused the other inmates. In a moment the building was filled with blinding smoke. An inmate who had Ford in charge opened Ford's door and the flames burst out and ran along the partitions and burst out and ran along the partitions and up the stove pipe hole in the second story. Ford could not be seen on ac-count of the flame. He had fired his head between the bars of the window, and head between the bars of the window, and unable to pull it back, was crying for help. The flames poured out of the window around his head and he perished. The upper story was occupied by twenty-five women and children, and the lower story by eight en men. A majority were idiotic, crippled or very aged. Five on the first floor and ten on the second were burned.

burned. Allan Craft, the worst of all the "Moon-Anan Craft, the worst of an tale Moonieshiners" in Kentucky, was captured Monday in Morgan county. He has defied the United States Marshals for years, and near his still was posted a sign read-"If you value your life come no

Ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, Jr. of South Carolina, was arrested on Broadway, N. Y., Sunday night, by Deputy Sheriff Connor, of Charleston, and locked up at police headquarters. He is charged with having forged the name of J. Woodruff for \$3,136 and passing the note upon one James Allan. Mr. Connors has been looking for Moses in this city for some time, but did not succeed in getting a glimpse of him until this evening. Connors is armed with a requisition, and Moses will be taken to Charleston in a few days. It is understood the object in arresting him is to get him back to South Carolina, to have him tried for crimes alleged to have been committed while holding high official positions.

Ex-Congressman Vance is insane at

A \$50,000 fire visited Market street, Galveston, Tuesday; insurance \$30,000. The Captain General of Cuba directs that in conformity with the proclamation of the 28th of March the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offences shall begin immediately.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Vienna papers commenting on Lord Salisbury's circular to the powers, say: Austria and England are agreed regard-ing Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both States, and express the conviction that only by the deference of Russia to Lord Salisbury's view can war between England and Russiasbe avoided.

The Russian newspapers complain of the increasing hostility of the Romanians. The latter are said to be hindering the passage of the Russian provision col-umns through their territory, and to have threatened to forbid it altogether. The Berlin Post publishes an article

The Berlin Post publishes an article which is believed to be inspired, adopting Lora Salisbury's criticism of the San Stefano treaty. It says England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russia therefore has between war or parting with the treaty of San Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered the congress. The British squadron in the Sea of Marmora has been reinforced.

A special from Berlin reports that mo-bilization has been ordered in the four remaining Russian military districts.

English transports are ordered to be ready for service in forty-eight hours. The Servian occupation of Bulgaria will relieve Russian troops to be concen-

trated south of the Balkans. Germany is again busily mediating between Austria and Russia

The English fleet is ready for war. Typhus fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Bulgaria.

There seems to be some hope of a renewal of the congress negotiations unless a collision is precipitated by the necessi-ty for counteracting the military meas-ures which Russia is pushing forward on both sides of the Danube.

The Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's

The Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular will lay particular stress upon the absence of a definite counter proposal, and will call upon England to make a counter proposal. This will be the main point urged.

A London dispatch says: The general impression of the news seems less pro-Russian than of late, and there is a feeling here that the dislike of the Turkish people to Russia is so great that the palace and pashas would not dare to the palace and pashas would not dare to venture in a Russian alliance even if they

Layard, British Ambassador, has re-ceived a dispatch from Mr. Reade, British Consul at Rustchuk, claiming satis-faction from the Russian Government for outrages committed by Russian troops in entering the consulate there and taking possession of its archives, notwithstanding the Britishflag was hoisted over the building at the time.

It is said that Prince Bismarck evi dently intends to use his influence in favor of peace. It is supposed that nego-tiations for a congress will be recommen-ed on some new basis.

Both Houses of the British Parliament adopted an address of thanks to the Queen for calling out the reserves.

Fifteen supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the chambers of the French Deputies took place Sunday and Republicans were returned.

Prince Gortrchakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is published. It contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of the reply appears to be concilatory. Fourteen of the counties of Ontario,

making about half of its area, have adopted the Dunkin act, and several townships in other counties. Four counties in Quebec have adopted the act, with two or three townships in other counties. The whole of Nova Scotia, with the exception of Halifax county, has adopted the act.

#### CONGRESS.

April 8.—In the Senate, after some routine business, Mr. Blaine offered his amendment to the railroad funding bill, striking out the words reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal and in-

"But so long as the said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of said acts of 1862 and 1864, and of this act, relating to payments to the United States on account of bonds advanced and of the Sinking fund to be established as aforesaid, such compliance tablished as aforesaid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies

to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the maturity thereof."

Debate ensued but no action was taken. In the House the question of the election of a doorkeeper came up.

A long and exciting debate arose upon Mr. Butler's resolution appointing Gen. James Shields as Doorkeeper, Mr. Butler opened the debate, praising the qualities of Gen. Shields, in which he appealed to the Democratic party not to show to the North that they prefered to place ed to the Democratic party not to show to the North that they prefered to place in honorable position a Confederate general who fought against his country than to place there a Union maimed soldier, the hero of two wars.

Mr. Clymer (Dem., Pa.) argued to show that Gen. Shields was disabled, and would not be able to perform the duties of doorkeeper.

and would not be able to perform the duties of doorkeeper.

Mr. Butler replied that Gen. Shields was physically able to perform those duties, and had read a letter from that gentleman giving an account of his disabilities.

The previous question was moved, but not having been seconded, 110 to 120, debate continued, Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)

debate continued, Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)
having the floor.

The debate, which developed a good
deal of sectional and party feeling, finally closed and a vote was taken on the
substitute of Mr. Clymer (Dem., Pa.)
for Mr. Butler's resolution, the substitute being that the House do now proceed with the election of a doorkeeper.

The Speaker stated that the House,
having just decided the resolution to be a
question of privilege, it was before the
House. It is in these words:

Resolved, That the House proceed to
the election of a Doorkeeper, and that
that true Union maimed soldier, Brig.
Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, be
chosen to that office.

Mr. Clymer offered a substitute, omitting the name of Gen. Shields.

ting the name of Gen. Shields.

After a two hour's debate, the previous After a two hour's debate, the previous question having been seconded, the first vote was taken on the resolution oflered by Mr. Clymer as a substitute for Mr. Butler's resolution and it was adopted, yeas 123, nays 109, a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Collins and Cutler (Dems.), who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Clymer nominated Charles W. Field.

Clymer nominated Charles W. Field.

Clymer nominated Charles W. Field.
Mr. Butter nominated Gen. Shields.
Mr. Randolph (Rep., Tenn.) nominated
John H. Trent, of Tennessee.
The vote was then taken and resulted,
Charles W. Field, 123, all cast by Democrats; for James Shields, 101, all but one
cast by Republicans, and that one being
cast by Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.); for
John H. Trent, 8., cast by Messrs. Errett,
Bayne, Evans, O'Neill, White, Hermer,
Randolph and Bagley, all Republicans.
Upon the announcement of the vote Upon the announcement of the vote Charles W. Field was declared duly elected, and was thereupon sworn in—taking the modified oath.

Mr. Clarke (Dem., Mo.,) asked unani-

Mr. Clarke (Dem., Mo.,) asked unanimous consent to introduce, for present consideration, a bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. The rules were suspended and the bill passed, 228 to 6.

The Committee on Appropriations, re-

The Committee on Appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

It appropriates \$33,090,373. he B

APRIL 9.—In the Senate t wa ismarck
and Black Hills railroad bill samended by cutting off the branches and striking out the words "narrow guage."
At the expiration of the morning hour, he Pacific Railway Funding

considered. The amendment offered by Mr. Blaine was lost—23 to 35. Mr. Thurman's amendment, providing for the endorsement of the Sinking fund bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury,

was then adopted.

bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, was then adopted.

The question then recuired upon the passage of the bill, upon which the vote was ayes 40, nays 19. The vote in detail was as follows (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic):

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Boeth, Burnside, Butler, Christiancy, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, [Ill.] Davis, [W. Va.] Edmunds, Eustis, Garland, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Johnston, Jones, [Fla.], Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Merriman, Morgan, Oglesby, Patterson, Plumb, Ransom, Rollins, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wadleigh, Wallace, and Windom—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Blaine, Brnce, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey,

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Blaine, Brnce, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Gordon, Hill, Kellogg, Matthews, Mitchell, Paddock, Randolph, Sargent, Saunders, and Spencer—19.
In the House, Mr. Wright (Dem., Pa.,) offered a concurrent resolution proposing to issue \$400,000,000 of United States notes to be largery.

to issue \$400,000,000 of United States notes to be known as national money.

Mr. Buckner (Dem., Mo.,) reported a bill providing for the issue of \$322,790,810 of treasury notes, which are to be received in payment of one-third customs duties; referred to the committee of the

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sayler (Dem., O.,) in the chair, upon the Tariff bill.

#### The Airaphone.

Professor Edison, whose improve-ments in the telephone are so well known, has taken another step in this line and perfected what he calls an airaphone. It is an instrument into which words can be articulated. They gather such a force as to be heard for a number of miles with great distinct-ness. It is in fact a talking fog-horn. By it, captains of vessels could converse while three or four miles apart, and signal station officers could warn vessels off a dangerous coast in a more intelligent manner than is now done by the foghorn. A company of London merchants have faith enough in the new invention to enter upon negotiations looking to its application to the telegraph wires in London. The airaphone, it is claimed, may be used for a multitude of utilities. It plays the reporter, even to giving language, emphasis, and other refinements of exact reproduction.

Horses which have not done much work through the winter are often injured by being crowded too hard at the beginning of spring work. A little caution on the start may prevent galled shoulders. With the sudden increase of work the feed is as suddenly In Paris they are circulating a cartoon which depicts John Bull sitting on the tip end of the Czar's boot, the Czar exclaiming; "Have I touched Czar exclaiming; "Have I touched wise—Husbandman. wise.-Husbandman.

# Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

## CHEAP FOR CASH

STOGA BOOTS. KIP BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND

# SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

## THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

## SEE HERE!

I wish folks would not continually throw into my teeth the fact that I have been in the ham business. It does not help my credit financially or otherwise. I have taken a change of base, and have engaged in the Flour and FEED trade at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block, heretofore conducted by Geo. E. Whitmore, whose interest and good will in this business I have been so fortunate as to secure.

Some one has started a little aphorism that there is "magic in printer's ink." I am going to prove the truth or falsity of that maxim, and if it shall stand the test the printers of Ypsilanti will have a portion of my profits.

I shall infuse no "gas" into this announcement, no pretentions of being better, or selling cheaper, than others pursuing the same avocation. I shall keep everything usually found at similar establishments, and hope to receive a liberal patronage of the good people of Yp silanti and surrounding country.

#### CHARLES WHEELER.

Ypsilanti, February 13th, 1878. 727

THE

DRUGS.

## MEDICINES, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

# PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

PUBLIC NOTICE. I, JOHN HANNAS, being a blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could soften Iron at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered

experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon upon the Human System.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought that I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I had used every thing that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped it with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked fingers straighten out, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I had a neighbor living about a milo from my shop who had a lame knee, caused by the cords being contracted by rheumatism. I sent him a bottle of Electro Silicon Liniment, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw away his cane and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked as it did in my case, producing a perfect cure. I gave it to others of my neighbors and triends (for miles around) who were suffering from swelled limbs, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, burns, etc., all of which it cured without any trouble. Finding that the Electro Silicon Liniment would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, it occurred to me that it must be good for the Horse, and it has proved itself one of the very best, applications in all external diseases occurring in that noble animal.

Prepared by the Electro Silicon Liniment Company, office 76, William street, New York.

Sold by all Drugg

any, office 76, William street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
Farrand, Williams & Co., Agents, Detroit Mich.
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This is the choicest premium ever given to newspaper subscribers—something of real and practical value. The ladies will be delighted with it. Make up your subscriptions now. If your neighbors don't take the COMMERCIAL, tell them of this offer. They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in the county, and a capital, practical, useful

book of 160 pages, for the price of the for-For the amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL doubles any other paper in the county, and it is the cheapest; only \$2.00

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The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up come in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, psilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents. OYSTERS served in any style desired, . all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city. E. H. JACKSON.

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

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126 Jefferson Ave., Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.

Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Neal Ticket, \$1.00 Day Board, \$3,50. Private entrance and dining room for Ladies



## GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Erup-This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WILLER, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SUL-PHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PRE-VENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair. Physicians speak of it in high terms. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per

N.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake. "HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

#### What of That?

Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Flittering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze
Come, rouse thee, work while it is called to-day
Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work on.

Dark! Well, what of that? Didst fondly dream the sun would never set? Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight; Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught to play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it, then, patiently.

No help? Nay, 'tis not so! Though human help be far, thy God is nigh, Who feeds the ravens, hears His children'scry. He's near thee, whereso'er thy footsteps roam, And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee

#### TITIAN'S DAUGHTER.

[From an old Magazine.] "Thou dost admire that picture, Giulio?" said the great painter, Tiziano Vecelli, of Venice, to his favorite pupil, Giulio Mantoni.
"Si. si. sianor: but whose portraitis

(i, si, signor; but whose portrait is When was it painted? and where has it been until now?"

"Thou dost not ask who painted it. Hast no curiosity, hast no wish to learn this?"

"Curiosity enough, as thou well knowest, signor, to prove my descent from Eve, whose failing that way lost a paradise to Adam. But I need not ask who painted thus, for there is only one who can paint thus. There is but one pencil which can blend such beautiful coloring with such free drawing. Signor maestro, if thou couldst have thy pictures unrecogniz-

ed, thou must even hang them with the painting to the wall."
"Flattery, Giulio—rank flattery! But I believe thou meanest what thou sayest. As to this portrait"-

"Ay, signor, whose likeness is it?"
"As thou art anxious to know, my Giulio, and often playest a trick on thy master, methinks I shall not tell thee. Thou mayest look grave if thou wilt, but I shall not tell thee—now. Call my gondolieri; the day is pleasant and they shall row me across the Lido. Addio, addio!"

The painter went on his way across the lagune and smiled as one smiles at a lucky thought or a successful speculation. His musings were pleasant, and as he lay "at listless length" within the canopy of his gondola they found such utterance as this:

tender dove, and it will be well if she can find a shelter in his breast. How he gazed upon the picture! If he admired the original only half as much, the train will soon be in flames. He is a goodly youth." And with such thoughts did Titian take council on his brief and pleasant voyage to the

Meanwhile his pupil employed him. self in looking at the portrait more minutely than he heretofore had done. The renewed and closer examination confirmed his original opinion of its excellence not alone as a work of art, but as the representation of a character of feminine loveliness more attractive than he had yet beheld in Venice. The portrait represented a beautiful girl just in the spring of youth, bearing aloft in her hands a massive casket, and pausing, as it were, in her onward progress, to cast a smile upon the beholder—like a sudden sunburst! The face was one of exquisite beauty, but the naive and cheerful expression, the hearty joyousness, the guileless and trusting eloquence of aspect, formed a part of intellectual loveliness far greater than usually accompanies mere beauty of features. For-though to 'fair"-I fear it is but too true that the perfection of personal and mental beauty do not often meet in one. Yet, even now do I remember to have met

The young artist admired the portrait for some time and then fell into a mediative humor—a thing unusual for him, for, though he was a Spaniard he was a youth of quick imagination and lively temperament, and it is not the wont of such to anticipate the contemplative thoughts which they believe to belong to the maturer season of manhood. The youth thought and thought and thought, until, when Titian returned, he found the pupil seated opposite the portrait, with his head downward drooping-even as in his mood of poetic thought I have seen that of Woodsworth the great master Titian came near, but Giulio did not stir; nearer still and Giuilo was breathing heavily; close to him and touched his shoulder. The youth upstarted! He had fallen asleep before

the portrait! Oh, what a very unlover-like accident! But a siesta is a treasure to the Spaniard, and the day was dull, and it was wearisome to be alone, and, if the truth must be told. Giuila, who had all a painter's eye for beauty, had been up half the preceding night serenading a beautiful dama, whose bright eyes had fascinated him one evening as he passed beneath the windows of her

Giuilo Mantoni had been Titian's pupil for some six months previous to the incident of the portrait and the slumber. Without any introduction had he come, but had paid a large sum for the privilege of instruction. After a time his gentle manners, his love for the art and his rapid progress. in it, had so far won upon Titian—a lone widowed man-as to make him solicit that Giuilo would become an inmate in his house. Titian was a solitary, indeed, for his son was a wild youth, who had left Venice for Cyprus in the suite of the Admiral, and his daughter Beatrice was in a convent in the Friuli, of which one of his relatives was lady principal. Giulio Mantonia accepted the invitation, and for three days preceding the day on which this slight tale commences he had been to Titian affectionate, kind and obedient as a son. He was so skilful with his pencil, too, that Titian was reminded by his skill and enthusiasm of what his own son had been at the same age some thirty years be-

Some days passed on and the portrait still remained in Titian's studio. Giulio often looked at it, but never

spoke of it, and Titian did not err when he thought that there was a

meaning in this silence. But the grand festival day of Venice was at hand. This was Aseension Day on which the Doge performed the annual ceremony of signifying the maritime power of the signory by casting a gold ring into the waters of the Adristic. The custom was at this the Adriatic. The custom was, at this proud celebration, for Venice to send out her population of all degrees, and it was certain that at such a time the fairest daughters of Venice never

were absent. The short voyage of the Doge from the quay of the ducal palace to the boundary of Lido and Mallmocca was always performed on this occasion in a stately vessel called the Bucentaur, a galley said to be of equal antiquity with these maritime nuptials. This magnificent vessel always bore a freight of some importance; for, besides the Doge, the council, the chief officers of state and the admiral of the port (who acted as pilot, and was bound by oath to bring the vessel back to her harborage in the arsenal), it bore the ambasadors from the various countries in alliance with the republic. Sometimes, besides the nobilissimi and the state officials, it bore citizens of worth, and at all times the Doge was glad to see by his side the great painter, Tiziano Vecelli, whose pencil could confer such immortality as earth is proud of, and whose works reflected more fame upon Venice than Venice in all her glory could bestow upon

Giulio, with others of his age, followed in the procession, it was a scene of matchless beauty and magnificence, well worthy the attention of a painter's mind and eye. The Bucentaur was swept on in a stately manner by the rowers, and Giulio's light gondola came near it, within full view of the gallant company beneath its gorgeous canopy of crimson damask, richly embroidered with gold. To Giulio's amaze, Titian had by his side a young lady, and when she turned her face for a moment Giulio saw to his surprise and delight that she was the fair original of the portrait,

The ceremonials went on, and Andrea Gritti, the Doge, wedded the sea (an unstable and fickle mistress) with accustomed words, "We wed thee with this in token of our true and perpetual sovereignty." The moment these words were uttered, and the ring cast into the sea, it was strewn with flowers and fragrant herbs, in the fanciful idea that thus the bride was crowned!

The pageant ended, Giulio speeded to Titian's house. He found the great artist before the easel, busied, as usual, "He is a good youth, and hath a proper love for art; he is studious, too, gentle in manner, affectionate and with a warm heart. My Beatrice is a nora, of whom Giulio had just one in some work for immortality. They spoke on various subjects, but Titian nora, of whom Giulio had just one glance. At last Giulio said that he had seen Titian on the deck of the Bucentaur; but this, though it challenged Titian's allusion to the lady. drew no remark from him about her, so that, at last, Giulio ventured to say that he thought the signora much resembled the portrait which he had admired from the moment it first met

> 'Admire it, Signor Giulio Mantoni? Fall asleep before it in excess of admiration! Well, well, thou needst not blush. 'Tis my daughter Beatrice, whom thou shalt meet anon. But, signor, if thou shouldst admire her, or if thou shouldst not, it would be well for thee to take thy siesta ere thou meetest her. Women, as thou knowest, like not cavaliers who are drowsy. Nay, I have not told her that. She thee, and asked who thou wert, and I told her, Giulio, but not that thou didst gaze thyself to sleep before her portrait. Now, let us within. Thou wilt like my gentle Beatrice. She reminds me of what her fair and loving

mother was." And Giulio did very much like Beatrice Vecelli, who, in turn, admired the manly beauty and chivalrous say so be treason against the majesty bearing of the Spaniard. Admired?—
of that sex whom we generalize as alas, that is a word all too weak. Woman scarcely knows a medium, in her intercourse with our sex, between the coldest indifference and the warmest love. Long before she knew it Beatrice was deeply and devotedly attached to Giulio. Her father saw this, and did not check it; he already loved Giulio Mantoni as a son, and cheerily anticipated that, in the natural course of time and circumstance, he would be-

come so-with the consent of Beatrice. Very much did Giulio admire the loveliness, the grace, the innocence of Beatrice Vecelli, but he did not love her with more than a brother's love. To do him justice, he was all unconscious of the feelings which his attenkindness had awakened in her gentle heart. He read to her and talked with her as if she were his dear sister; and she made the too common mistake of thinking that these general courtesies, made most kind through the suavity of his manner, had a particular application. So, the signora

was in love! Two months had passed by since the return of Beatrice to her father's honse, and during this time the young maiden, flushed with her growing passion (innocent as it was deep) and buoyed up by the hopes which her youth and sex might well be excused for forming, had drank in draughts of delight (for hope is the Hebe of mortality and pours from a golden vase!) which made her happy-hearted beyond what she had ever been before. Then it was that her father completed that picture which has been known as chef. d'œuvre in portraiture, which the pencil of the painter and the burin of the engraver have multiplied through the world. And during all this time, which passed on happily for Giulio also, he was not in love with Beatrice. They sat together, now in the month

of July, with a delicious breeze sweeping up the Adriatic and fanning the curtains of the room like the sails of some rapid bark. It was now midday, and all was calm in Venice as in other cities at midnight, for the heat kept even the gondolieric within doors. But it was cool in the room in which Beatrice and Giulio were sitting, for the long blinds had been drawn down, excluding the sunshine and admitting the breeze. She had been singing, and t was from the flush of her cheek and the ten 'erness of her tone as she closed the cadenza that Giulio now first surmised what might be the nature of her feelings towards him. This was the 3011g:

Oh, sue not thou for fortune's dower With lordly pomp to gild thy fate, Nor ask of cold, ambitious power,

To crown thee with a haughty state! Seek not for conquest to entwine Ensanguined laurels in thy hair, But listen to this lay of mine,

This orison, this ardent prayer Of "love me, love me!" Oh if the noontide of thy heart With sorrow were o'ercast If grief had done its deadliest part
Tilljoy were of the past,
How gently 'mid each gloom would fall

The brilliancy of hope's joy-shine, When thought on thought would still When first fond lips were pressed to

thine, With "love me, love me!"

The song had ceased; it was a simple melody, but there was a startling ex-pression of earnestness in it which struck to Giulio's heart. For a brief space he sat in silence, and then thus spoke to the beautiful cantatrice:

"Lay aside the mandolin, dear Beatrice, and let us talk. You have never inquired who or what I am. I consider you as my sister, and it is not well that you should be in ignorance of this.

"Nay," said Beatrice, with a smile and a blush, "I will not own you as a brother, and I will have no unravelling of mysteries. Let me sing this barcarole."

"Beatrice," said he, with a grave air and earnest tone that suddenly chilled her mirth; "Beatrice, this is the time, for your sake as for my own, to have the mystery unravelled, if it be worth the name of mystery. I am not quite what I appear; in a word, I am of the royal house of Spain; my mother was the daughter of a noble of Almaine; my father is the emperor Charles. avoid a marriage of his choice, heart and hand being plighted to a lady-love of my own, I fled from Spain love of my own, I fled from Spain and became a pupil of your father's as much from love of the art as to give my leisure pleasant occupation.

But he spoke to ears which heard him not, for ere he had concluded Beatrice was in a swoon. She was speedily recovered and thus earnestly

spoke to him:
"I did not know—I could not—that we had a prince beneath our humble roof; but whatever you are you must quit Venice. It was but yesternight I heard at the ridotto at Signor Barberigo's that the provveditori had an order to arrest a Spanish prince who was disguised and concealed in Venice. I heard it by the merest chance, as I stood near two nobili who were talking together, and that the arrest is to be made to-morrow. You must fly, signor; it neither suits your safety nor your honor that you remain here. Venice wars with the Emperor Charles; my father, the most honored citizen of Venice, has been distinguished by the Emperor, and the suspicion of having wittingly harbored you would only be equalled by the misery of your capture here."

Giulio, or, as he should rather be called, Prince Anthony of Leon, seemed astonished at this intelligence. 'And whither can Ifly?" demanded he, seeking counsel in this hour of

pressing peril from Beatrice.
"You named—you spoke of—you haveone to whom your faith is plighted; she must ill deserve it if she will not shelter you."

"You speak wisely, Beatrice," said the prince; "it is the daughter of Sforza, Duke of Milan, and with him, albeit he is a cold friend of my house, nor has he had much cause to be otherwise -I shall find safety. And you, Beatrice?

"Of me-nothing-not a word now, not a thought hereafter. Here," added she, tearing off a necklace, "here, if you want the means wherewith to reach Milan, take this; I have no more need of costly ornaments."

This offer was declined, for the Prince had jewels with him more than sufficient to pay all charges. He the urgent necessity of speedy flight, penned a hasty billet of leave and gratitude to Titian, and then returned to greet Beatrice with a farewell. He did not mark that her lips were pale as death and her eyes glazed, and her cheek and brow as if astoned. Her hand scarcely trembled when he pressed it, and, gently as one could embrace a sleeping child, he kissed her fair cold brow. He was gone!

And with him went the terrible determination--which in this wreck of her heart's hopes had nerved her to act this dreadful part—to simulate in difference while amid despar she felt the immortality of love. She neither moved nor spoke, and when at eve her father returned he found her statue-like. For weeks she lay helpless as an infant, and at last she died. Her heart was broken. She died, and with her died her father's hopes and pride. Within a month after Giulio's departure she had ceased to be. Henceforth and he lived to extreme old age-Titian lived but for his art; that was his wife, daughter, all to him!

Of the Prince we have no further record. The annals of Venice record not his capture, so it may be presumed that he escaped. But whether he reached his lady-love, whether he married her, and whether in after life he ever paused to think upon Beatrice, is unknown; but he was kind and gentle, so it was impossible that he could have readily forgotten one so beautiful,

so gentle as her. There is no more to add. This is the whole story, as far as it can now be known, of Titian's Daughter.

#### Why he Wanted a Receipt.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle as a fox. An Indian of the Miamic tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long for the tin. His patience at last gave out, and he threatened the Indian with law suits, processes and executions. The poor red man got scared and brought the money to his creditor. The Indian waited, expecting the lawyer would

write a receipt. "What are you waiting for?" said

the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt?" said the lawyer, "a receipt, what do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one, and I will give it to you."

S'pose maybe me die; me go to hebben; me find the gate locked; me see the 'Postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what you want?' me say 'Want to get in;' he say, 'You pay Mr. J - - dat money? What me do? I hab no receipt! hab to hunt all ober hell to find

#### PIONEER HISTORY.

Read before the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw Co.

On the cars as far as Ypsilanti, from thence we were conveyed in lumber wagons over rough roads, through wild woodlands. There were few cultivated farms or human habitations all along our route to Ann Arbor, which was then a small village. My father, John Monroe, was con-

tractor on the railroad, building it in

sections from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, and also in the years following be-tween Ann Arbor and Jackson, employing many men grading the road bed, laying the ties and getting it ready for the iron. About the third year after we came here my father purchased the farm known as the "Tagg farm," about one mile east on the Ypsilanti road. Dwight Kellogg was our nearest neighbor, his home, a fine large brick residence, still stands, although he and his wife have long bridge on the Huron. It happened on Sunday. There were to be several people baptized by immersion in the river, and the bridge was just about thronged with the spectators of the scene. While in the middle of the since paid the debt of nature, and his children are scattered far and wide. On the other hand we had Col. White and his son Henry, old farmers, Mr. scene. While in the middle of the Botsford, Mr. Foster, Keedle, Glazier and others, many of whom have long gave way, precipitating several hungary gave way, precipitating several hundred people, men, women and children since passed away. In that part of Ann Arbor known as Lower town, or Fifth Ward, a gentleman, Jas. Jones, Esq., and his family still reside, who having come here when the country was entirely new, remember many interesting incidents of its early settle ment. He first located about three miles west of Ann Arbor on the Dexter road. The only pathway through the woods from there to Ann Arbor was by "marked trees." His house, nearly a mile from his nearest neighbor, was built of logs, without roof save a few rough slabs, without doors or windows-nothing to bar against the intrusion of bears, wolves and Indians, except loose blankets. "When it rained," he said, "more rain fell inside the house than outside." One day, when Mrs. Jones lay sick with the ague, having been left alone with her baby, she was horrified to discover a loathsome reptile, of the lizard species crawling across her floor. In her weak and nervous state of health she "felt as if the house was full of them," and suffered accordingly. Snakes and other reptiles were plentiful; wolves frequently howled about the place at midnight, curdling their blood with fears of impending destruction. This was during the year 1831. One day Mrs. Jones took her baby, afraid to leave it alone, and went half a mile from home for water. On her return devoted to light reading and amuse-ment; "The Corrector," instituted to with her pail in one hand and her child in the other, she came across a monstrous blue racer lying directly in her way. To use her own words, head was up glaring at her with glittering eyes, and it was as large around the body as a stovepipe." Fear lent her wings and she reached her home nearly dead with fright, not daring to look behind for fear of pursuit. A few look behind for fear or pursuit.

days after this was the 3d of July, a days after this was the evening. The shower came up in the evening. The night was intensely dark, and Mr. Jones and his wife were quietly talking of going to Ann Arbor (then consisting of six or seven houses), to spend the 4th of July. Just then they were startled by the savage ye'l of Indians, and feeling that they were at the mercy of the red skins, if they were bent up-on their destruction, Mr. Jones advised his wife to take her babe and escape through the window, and flee to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Dillon, who lived a mile away, and he would stay and protect their home. Thereupon he took his knife in his hand and stood at the door, resolved to sell his life dearly. One of the belligerents became entangled in the brush of a fallen tree, when the other said in a familiar voice, "get out of that tall grass." A good laugh followed the discovery that it was only a little plan

on the part of two of their neighbors to scare them for fun.

An old Indian used frequently to bring to Mrs. Dillon berries, venison, baskets, etc., which he wished to exchange for food or anything else he could get. Growing weary of his importunities, he was ordered to go away and not come again. While she was resting on a lounge beneath an open window one day, a swarthy face peered in above her and a gutteral "boo zhoo" sounded in her ears and startled her. She again ordered him away, but he insisted on having some food. Then she gave him a slice of bread and but-But something had aroused his suspicions, and he asked her to taste of it herself, which she refused to do. He then went away muttering, threw the bread away, and was never seen afterward in that neighborhood.

The brick blocks on Broadway he fifth ward, were erected by Josiah Beckley and Anson Brown. These pioneers were fully determined that Ann Arbor should be on this side of the river. Mr. James came with Mr. Brown to select a lot to build a house upon. The hazel bushes and the wild plum trees were so thick that he could "only find his way back by the rags that had been torn off and left hanging on the bushes." The house that Mr. Jones built was the first frame house in the lower town-whither he removed his family. It was afterward sold to Solomon Doty, boot and shoe dealer. The house has recently passed into the hands of Fred Alber, who is making many improvements in and about the place. Anson Brown kept the postoffice and a dry goods store, employing Mr. McCollum as book-keeper in the year 1833. Mr. McColis still living, and remarkably active and industrieous for his age. having passed his 83d year. He has

raised a large family.

Dr. Cowles was the first physician located in Ann Arbor. He officiated in nearly every family, and was regarded with great favor by all who knew him. His widow is still living. The first child that he introduced upon this stage of action was Mrs. Crowel, third daughter of Mr. Jones, in 1844. The Washtenaw hotel was built in 1832, and was said to be the best hotel between Detroit and Jackson. W. R. Thompson was proprietor. Having some idea of going into the mercantile business, he (Jones) thought of buying out a store in the upper town. An invoice taken revealed "half a barrel of whisky, with a nail on the side holding a tin cup, three open-top thimbles, five darning needles, and a hank of black linen thread." Mr. J. concluded the stock was too heavy and he turned his attention to coopering.
In the year 1840 the first train of

occasion of great rejoicing.

Thomas Holmes, who kept a select school in the old Baptist church, dismissed his school for a half holiday. We marched with our teacher in good order to the residence of Dr. Ormsby on the hill just north of the grist mill and now occupied by Eli Moore, to await its coming. When at length it appeared, laden with excursionists, our joy knew no bounds. A grand jubilee followed, long to be remembered by all who participated. And the question has often presented itself to our minds since, "Why he did not take us to the station, if he wanted to give us a treat, instead of to a hill a quarter of a mile away!" Mr. Holmes was a good teacher, and many of his scholars, now parents and grandparents, remember his school with In the spring of 1845 an accident oc-curred, which is worthy of note in this

ittle sketch-the breaking of

into the rushing stream. Such screaming, shouts and confusion followed as was truly appaling! Hats, bonnets parasols, etc. went floating away with the water. What seemed a matter of great wonderment was the fact that of all the people thrown in such a mass, with the debris and the broken bridge, not one was killed and none seriously injured, beyond a thorough ducking and the damage done to clothing. Of course this unlooked-for episode ended the exercises of the day on short order, D. T. McCollum, Jas. Jones and many others who were on terra firma, and thus escaped, did much in rescuing and caring for half-drowned humanity. There have been several newspaper publications in the lower town. The "Signal of Liberty," an anti-slavery organ, was published by the Rev. Guy Beckley and a Mr. Foster, on the east side of Broadway. At an office or offices on the other side we had "The Gem of Science," published by Sanford & Sanford, also a weekly; "The Primitive Expounder, a semi-monthly, by Thornton and Billings, two Universalist ministers: "The Alphadelphie Tocsin," published in the interest of the Alphadelphian Association, located in Kalamazoo. Besides these there was the "Native American," a po-

after an ephemeral existence of a few months. There was a large paper mill erected by a Mr. Jones and Mr. Foley, and successfully run by them for a few years. It then became the property of Norman Chapin, who conducted it on a small scale for some years; finally it was consumed by fire in 1866, and the Agricultural Works, by Moore and Son, erected on its site where they now stand, owned and controled Messrs. Moore, Finnegan and Howard. They also erected the fine large square house now occupied by Dr. Kellogg, a clairvoyant physician of considerable note, as a boarding-house for the employees, but these failed after a time, and for years the old mill stood still.

litical paper; the "Young Yankee,

make crooked people walk straight,

an organ much needed even at the present day. The last named, however, were short-lived, and expired

In the course of time the city proper having been located in upper town improvements have gone on rapidlywhile the lower town was admitted some time after the rest of Ann Arbor

became a city, progressed very slowly.

During the war of the Rebellion a large percentage of male population joined the ranks and went to fight for the Union. Seventy-five old and young men went from this ward alone; fighting valiantly in the cause of freedom they left a glorious record behind o his trust. came through this terrible ordeal un-scathed. A few of those who fell were brought home and interred here; the greatest number, striken upon the bat-tle field, or languished and died in hospitals and were buried we know not where. The patriotic people of this ward have erected a monument to their memory, and a society of ladies has been organized for the purpose of keeping their memories green in the hearts of a grateful people. This so-ciety is known as the Fifth Ward Ladies' Decoration Society. They numher about 20 members, and President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. They hold semimonthly meetings and elect officers yearly; give socials, parties, lectures and various entertainments to keep up the interest and supply the treasury with means to meet the expenses of Memorial Day, which is observed with much ceremony, and is an occasion of deep feeling and gratitude toward the noble dead. Usually a large number of people join in the solemn exercises, such as speaking, singing, music, and the scattering of flowers. Children bear an important part, to impress upon the young heart a true spirit of patriotism.

Many of the old pioneers of this section of Washtenaw County have passed away. A few yet remain. Among those who have closed their record of earthly events, I will mention a few well-known in this section: John Monroe and his wife Electa Monroe, my parents: Col. White and wife; Mrs. Foster; Mr. Glazier; Mr. and Mrs. Hicks; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Kellogg; Day Belding; Laban Felch, who gave two of his sons a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty; Mr. Greenman who was blown up in his match factory six months before his death. which was caused by the accident Dr. Cowles; Solomon Doty; Chet Ingals; Nell Benham; Nate Burnam; T. A. Haviland, for many years a black-smith and machinist; Chas. Vail; J. H. Lund, formerly a merchant; Bill Sinclair, for many years owner of the large flouring mills; Dr. Irish; Rial B. Chase; Mr. Matthews; Mr. Powel; Mr. and Mrs. Wait; Dr. Kellogg; the Misses Vail who taught school in the basement of their residence on Broadway when we who are grandmothers were little children; so time moves on bearing all in its restless course. In 1874 there was an explosion in

this quiet section, which for a time filled the inhabitants with consternation. It occurred in the store of A. Herz, and was occasioned by a fire cars came to Ann Arbor. It was an which exploded a keg of gunpowder. occasion of great rejoicing. Mr. The heavy walls of masonry were torn

and rent from cellar to garret, and although twenty persons were injured, none were killed, and only one dan-

gerously injured. While the great heart of the world throbs on in the rush and flow of events scarcely a ripple of commotion reaches our quiet corner. But the advent of a new railroad is now looked forward to with much interest in the hope of its proving an impetus to the spirit of improvement. The people are generally united, intelligent, industrious, and while we have none very wealthy, or very poor, all are lawabiding and happy.

#### Some Things About London.

Rev. Selah Brown furnishes the Troy Times a readable article on London, from which we quote:

AMAZING SIZE. London, the metropolis of Great Britain, is the largest city on the face of the earth, and taken all in all is the greatest city the hand of man ever reared. Within its vast area of 122 square miles is a population of three millions four thousand souls. More people live in that "exceeding great city" than in any state of our Union except two. It gives one an idea of the amazing size of London to remember that its inhabitants out number the population of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco all combined. births of a single week number over 2,000 (one every five minutes,) and the deaths in the same time are nearly 1,-500 (one every eight minutes.) Ten 500 (one every eight minutes.) thousand policemen pace the streets of this great Babylon; streets which, placed in a straight line, would reach from England to America. Three hundred thousand children study in the color of Lordon and the color of the co the schools of London, and three-quarters of a million of men enter and leave the business part of the city every day. It takes a large American city to boast of half a dozen railway stations, but London has 150, and averages one train a minute for the whole twenty-four hours.

HOW THEY RIDE IN LONDON. For traversing the endless number of streets all sorts of conveyances are at hand. No American city furnishes better means of locomotion. First there is a one-horse, two-wheeled, covered conveyance but open in front called the "Hansom," from the name of the inventor. It has one seat wide enough for two persons, and is so low that one can step into it from the ground very easily. The driver sits perched on a high seat behind and above you, with his reins running over your head. The fa e is fixed by law at a shilling (25 cents) for any distance within two miles. Then there is the old style "cab," a close one-horse carriage accommodating four passengers, which has a place for baggage on the top. There are said to be 10,000 of these in London. The price of a cab is about two shillings an hour. Next there are the omnibuses, running everywhere. They differ from their American namesake in that they have seats arranged on the top, which are reached by a flight of stairs. In pleasent weather the outside seats are the most patronized. 'Bus riding costs about a penny a mile. Street cars or "tram-cars" as they are called in London, are not allowed except in the outer districts. Most of the streets are too narrow, crowded and crooked, to admit of their use.

And last, but certainly not least, is the under-ground railway, not like the institution that once ran from Dixie to Canada, but a real double track railway called by the Londoners the Metropolitan railway, which runs in a circle for several miles under the heart of the city, with stations every half or three-quarters of a mile, and trains each way every five minutes. You go down a broad stairway into a well lighted station, get on board the subterranean cars and go dashing along at them-not one having proved recreant high speed under the streets and buildings, under the gas and water pipes of the city, to your destination, then come up stairs into daylight. The cars are commodious, and well lighted with gas, and not the least inconvenience s experienced from smoke or foul air. This plan of rapid transit has proved a great success, being patronized by over fifty millions of passengers last

THE THAMES AND ITS BRIDGES

The Thames river runs for over twenty miles from west to east through London, dividing the city into two great north and south divisions. Its commercial importance is greater in proportion to its length than that of any other river in the world. immense docks and anchored in the tream may be seen merchantmen from all quarters of the globe. Seven magnificent bridges cross the Thames, the most celebrated of which is the old, "London Bridge." This noble structure of massive mason work is 900 feet long, 50 feet wide, and has five arches, the center one having a span of 150 feet. For one hundred years it was the only bridge of the city. In 1825-1831 it was rebuilt at a cost of ten millions of dollars in gold. It is estimated that more than 100,000 persons and 10,000 vehicles cross this bridge every day.

A change of level and position is going on at Virginia City, Nevada, which may be worth the study of experts in seismology. The whole localty has been burrowed under by the silver mines. As a consequence, the entire town is slowly descending the face of the mountain on which it rests. The movement is so uniform and gradual as not to be noticed on the surface. A water main recently uncovered at a street crossing was found to be telescoped for the space of a foot, and was also so bent that two feet of it had to be replaced. In another part of the town, the underground pipes are found to be crowding toward each other, A long crack has been traced in the ground on the western side of the town about eight inches wide. The ground on one side of this crack is three feet lower than on the other. The International Hotel has moved five inches since it was built. The inhabitants regard these facts with an equanimity that would be impossible in more set-tled communities, and take the chances of an earthquake with apparent indif-

A down-town maid of tender years hearing the remark that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"— Kingston Freeman.

## THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right-To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1878.

WE were sorry to see the petition of the the State, and a city whose pride and boast \$88.10. will be "the best protected."

that elected him.

nothing more.

IT will be noticed by call in special is to take place at Light Guard Hall next Friday evening. At this meeting plans will be presented. We trust our tax-payers will take a broad-minded, liberal view, and adopt such a building as that in after time, no structure, no citizen will be ashamed to show it to the guest or stranger. When the constitutional fault finders of Athens were disposed to grumble at their heavy burdens, that prince of legislators and rulers, Perieles, hushed them into silence by pointing to their grand artistic structures, the ad- a forcible circular addressed to the miration of the ages and saying, "These be thy works O Athenians!" Let no future Ypsilantian lament the want of sagacity of the men who possess the responsibility of circular by timely remarks regarding the the present.

## -What Plan shall we Adopt?

Mr. Editor:—I ask a little space in your columns, this week, to say a word to the tax-payers particularly, and to all others insent become Catholics, and the other half terested, in regard to a new union school building. I have given the subject considerable attention during the last few weeks, and have, for myself, come to this conclusion: we don't want or need a three-story of the Lord thy God in vain." The social deschool house. The chapel can well be dispensed with. We have not for years used it but slightly, and probably would not for years to come. Its needs or necessities are among the things that were. I say, let us build a beautiful two-story building, not to exceed in cost \$25,000, complete. It shall combine all modern and desirable things inside, including not only furniture and fix tures, but more extensive apparatus in natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, and other kindred sciences. We want a more extensive library, and let us strive by all legitimate means in our power to make tall men and women in intellect and ability, instead of tall and expensive towers and spires. Towers and spires cost a great deal of money to build, and are always getting out of repair. Let me quote a portion of an article from the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 27th, from a person who signs himself with the initial "E." He says:

The Australian school house referred to by this correspondent is built of stone with brick facings, and has a frontage of 142 feet, a width of 52 feet, and a height of 29 feet. The building is divided into three departments, the boys occupying one end, the girls the other, and the younger ones (of both sexes) the middle. While I would not advocate as much practicability, or advise a one-story building, I do say, and verily believe, since I commenced business, and have had a two-story building is what will best sub-serve our needs and wants. We have plenty of ground room if we need more. I think, however, the dimensions of the old building are ample if the rooms are well arranged with desirable passages and stairways. I am in favor of voting for ward school houses in the first and fourth wards, if the inhabitants want them—good, substantial buildings, that will accommodate at least a hundred

THE proposition to reinstate Prof. Rose has been defeated by a tie vote.

A CARD. -The Womans' Christian Temperance Union tender their very sincere thanks, particularly to the managers, Mrs. T. C. Owen, Mrs. Lodeman and Mr. C. E. Samson, to the orchestra, vocal and instrucitizens over the river voted down. There mental music; to all who have so genercannot well be too great precaution and ously aided in giving to the citizens of means taken to extinguish fires. Give the Ypsilanti the highly appreciated entertainmen over the river a fair and an even chance, ment; to Mr. C. E. Samson for the use of and we shall see through an honorable com- his best two pianos. Mr. Barnes for paper, petition, two of the best fire companies in and Mr. Conklin for gas. Net proceeds,

-On Monday afternoon, at about six "THE Mayor elect expended his years o'clock, a young lady named Brown, a resi-"wetting" his office, just the same as if there had not been a red-ribbon in the city. Of course he must do homage to the power party of tramps. To escape she ran into. OLIVER. The Plow that all other manuthe yard of a family named Jackson, the tramps following. The lady of the house, being effected by the residue of the house, the law. The Plow that all deal-The above is not simply a mean, con-being attracted by the noise, came to the ers are crying down and in the same breath rescue, but soon succumbed to the superior say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER." temptible insinuation against a victorious antagonist, but is utterly false. Mr. Ninde is considerable of a smoker, and treated his combat. Mr. Jackson now came to the superior stength of her antagonists, and was hors de combat. Mr. Jackson now came to the superior say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER." New Patterns this year and \$3 cheaper than last. Other parties are advertising that they sell OLIVER Chilled Plow extras. If calling friends to a box of cigars. This and front bearing a hoe, which he proceeded to one quarter of an apple makes a whole one, apply to the "tourists" heads and shoulders. He was unsuccessful, however, in over-It will be noticed by call in special notice column, that a meeting of tax-payers powering them, for they soon began to respond in an energetic manner with their fists. In fact Mr. Jackson was getting worsted, when fortunately Deputy Sheriff Forsyth. accompanied by numerous neighbors, arriv- VER. ed on the scene, captured the belligerents and citizen will be sorry that it is not a different lock-up. On Tuesday they were sent to the county jail for twenty days.

-Every sitting in the Presbyterian church was occupied last Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Richmond, read the usual quontum of notices. He read churches by the Synod, in regard to the claims of Kalamazoo Young Ladies Seminary-\$15,000 in debt. He backed up the necessity of good denominational schools, and justly reprehended the unwise and just- TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY ly censurable practice of Protestant parents Our New Union School Building sending their daughters to Romanist schools, no better, in fact not near as good only in name, as the Protestant schools. He stated are so tainted that the marks are discernable all through life. His text was the 3d comof the Lord thy God in vain." The social demorilization of profanity was shown up in a striking manner. Christ graphically enforced this command. He clearly demonstrated the fact that the so called dividing line between morality and the gospel-a moral life versus a religious is a myth, there | Call and see them. is no such line. Without the fear of God (of love or otherwise) there is no obedience HURON ST. to his commands, and where there is no obedience God is left out of the question. The law of God is as imperitive in its claims in the new as in the old Testament dispensation. There is a broad necessity of coming to a better appreciation of the necessity of yielding obedience to it.

-Thomas Crowley, Chief of Police of 'I notice from the annual report of the Erie, Pennsylvania, arrived in Ann Arbor board of education that they propose to build some additional school buildings. Is it necessary, however, that we should have any more such specimens of architecture as the high school monstrosity, or any more three and four story buildings. The fact is that these ungainly high buildings have become a sort of educational disease in this three and four story buildings. The fact is that these ungainly high buildings have become a sort of educational disease in this State. It is not confined to any section or city, village, or town. Whether land is worth \$50 per foot or acre, the school house is built as though a higher education was only to be found in the sky. If Smithville builds forty feet, Brownstown goes a foot better, while Jonesburg sweeps over both with a twenty-foot tower. These structures are noisy, expensive to warm, and impossible to properly ventilate. They consume a deal of time of scholar and teacher; they are more in danger from fire and accident, and in case of accident or fire would simply be death-traps for our children. The most serious objection, however, is the destruction of the health of their immates. I have never yet met one of our physicians who has not told me that he could count up in his list of patients scores of permanently enfeebele bodies, caused by tramping up and down the long stairways of our union school buildings. Yet in the face and eyes of the protests of the entire medical profession, of anxious parents, and of students, we go on year after year, building higher and higher. It would seem as though our school boards the sected in North Adelaide, Australia, that accommodates over a thousand children, which is well worth copying. It has cost no more than our four-story buildings, and certainly looks as well as any of them.

\*\*West Stockridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1873.\*

West Stockridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1873. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons: Gentlemen:—About five years ago my

wife was suffering considerably from female difficulties, and was recommended by Dr. Richardson, of Essex Co., N. Y., to try the Peruvian Syrup, which she did, and derived so much benefit from it that she kept more confidence in recommending it (knowing what it has done in my family), than any other preparation on my shelves. Hoping it may always be found in the market, I am your ob't servant, James S. Moore. Sold by all druggists.

## "German Syrup."

that will accommodate at least a hundred pupils each, costing from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars apiece.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us unite upon some well-matured plan, and be sensible once, and practical, and care more for the internal of our next school building than we do for the admiration of the thoughtless, who cry out, "The tallest pole reaches the Persimmons."

Respectfully,

Res

been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by all druggists.



I have got the only genuine Chilled Plow, made at South Bend, Ind. which is the

I shall after April 1st be able to undersell landsides, and also points for the Welling (so called Chilled plow) by about 10 per cent. Their points will not be made in two pieces as they make and sell the OLI-VER. 1 shall commence at a price of 35 cents each for landsides and points.

O. E. THOMPSON.

#### SPRING OPENING

-OF-

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

-AT-

MRS. CURTIS'S,

# April 16, and 17, 1878,

Ladies, we invite an examination of

GOODS AND PRICES.

I am agent for NEW YORK and PARIS RECHERCHE PAPER PATERNS CO.

Catalogues furnished free.

- YPSILANTI.

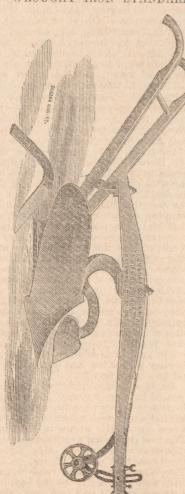
FARMERS J. H. Sampson

Has the celebrated

PATENT JOINTER.

WITH

WROUGHT IRON STANDARD.



It is Harder, Stronger, and more Durable Metal than any other Plow Castings in the market. Full line of SHOVELS,

SPADES,

# BI GOOD ONCE AGAIN We say to the citizens of Ynsilanti and

HOW?

GO TO

# C.S. WORTLEY

& BRO.,

North Side Congress St.

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

# Diamond Iron Plow NICE SUIT,

Coat.

Vest.

Pants,

Hat.

Cap,

Collars.

Underwear, Etc.,

Doing

YOU WILL

We say to the citizens of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that to meet the requirements of the Spring Trade we have opened a much larger stock of

# DRY GOODS

And at lower prices than we have ever shown, such as

ALPACAS.

MOHAIRS.

BRILLIANTINES, and CASHMERES.

Also our White Goods Department such as

JACONETE, VICTORIAS, SWISS RAINSOOKS, PIQUES, LINENS, NAPKINS, AND DAMASKS.

Our line of Notions, Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Rushes are of the latest styles and designs. If you want any thing in the line of

## CLOTHES AND CLOTHING

It will pay to give us a call as we have added largely to our stock.

OUR ONE DOLLAR

## CORSET

Cannot be beaten.

And for a One Dollar Kid Glove it will pay to give us a call. We also have a job lot of

#### KID GLOVES

Which we shall sell for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. Come early and those that come early are first served.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

Stock of Goods!

Shelf Hardware, Farming Tools, Bar Iron, Tin and Copper

Ware.

# STOVES!

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET



The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The broiling arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short Goods Delivered to any

part of the City. HURON STREET.



GEO.M. SAVAGE & CO. Newspaper Advertising Agents for advertising in this paper. They will send their ADVERTISERS' MANUAL of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.

THE BEST WHITE LEAD IN AMERICA.



We also manufacture WAYNE COUNTY and QUEEN CITY White Lead, Zine, Putty and Corns. ALL SHADES of LIQUID PAINTS and CGTTAGE COLOR. For sale by all dealers in Paints, or by **BOYDELL** Provided the County of the Coun BOYDELL BROS., Store, Cor. Bates and Congress sts. Store, Cor. Bates and cond and Larned sts.

DETROIT, MICH.



Call on FRANK SYIE FH and get sample

Dr. Roe's Tar Balsam!

New Advertisements.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S **NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU** From N. Y. Times Building to No. 10 Spruce St., Opposite the Tribune Building, NEW YORK.

A MERICAN NEWSPAPER DIREC-A TORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL COLUMN NOW READY, 288 pages. Price Country of Country, the names and the P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

FOWLER & FULTON, UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO., Solid Head, Reloading, Bilitary and Sporting, Central Fire C A R T R I D G E S !

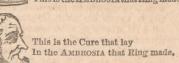
Also Rim Fire ammunition for Pistols and Rifles, Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Primers, Re-loading Tools, &c., &c., 300 Broadway. New York City.

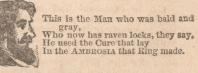
USE THE WSCALS, RICHARDSON & DERFECTED BUT-PERFECT TER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used BUTTER COLOR! WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's,

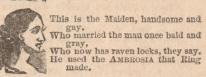
40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 ets., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

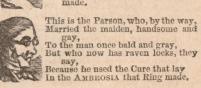
YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, to \$100 a month. Small selary while learning. Situations furnished. Address at once R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wls.

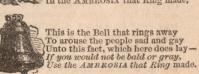












COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY E. M. TUBBS & CO.,

Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator, MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

#### Local Matters.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1878.

— John Boyce is a standard dealer in boots and shoes. He is bragging on his shoes for boys. You will always find him at his post, east side Huron street.

-Considering the savage manner in which Col. Lee the Michigan Indian agent, has been attacked of late, and the source of the not solid. Five of them stepped on the

—The Ann Arbor Correspondent of Truth for the People says of the reform meeting. Sunday evening, March 31st: This vast andictorum, capable of seating over 3,000 people, was crowded to the utmost; and the meeting was probably the largest in-door gathering ever held in the state. It was "Bob Frazer's night," and the boys left no means untried to give their universal favorite a rousing welcome. His speech is greated as having been masterly in the extreme, and judged by its fruits it was so. It brought down some 375 signers—227 men and about 150 ladies. The former included some of the most prominent men in town; Judge Cooley was one who put on the ribbon. This meeting is regarded as making the beginning of work among the University students—one of the most promising fields ever presented to laborers in the Gause.

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "Leader."—Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, addressed the mass meeting last Sunday evening. The weather was very unpleasant, the night was very dark, yet the hall was nearly filled. Mr. Allen gave an excellent address; speaking on from experience, but from observation. He gave some figures as to the cost.

ering along. Mr. Fellows had heard the whistle, and thought it was at the depot, but, influential citizens. on looking around saw the terrible condition he was in. Knowing it would be utterly useless to try to gain the other end, and be-

he was m. Knowing it would be utterly useless to try to gain the other end, and being crushed to death, leaped off the bridge and was saved.

"You must keep off," said the Conductor of the construction train, as a young man boarded the train at the Guguerty Crossing, about one half mile east of the depot, but the young man insisted of having a ride of about a mile and then jump off. He accordingly did so. When the train reached the desired spot, it was going with iightning speed, the young man went to the back end of the train and tried the experiback end of the train and tried the experiment of "crawling off," but his foot had no sooner touched the ground, then it was caught in a tre, and he was turned into cartwheel motion for several feet, and plowed the ground with his nose.

the Reform Club-rooms are disgusted be cause of the opposition met with, and of the short-sightedness of the religious people which restrains them from being cognizant mitted, and where their sons are in the hamitted, and where their sons are in the nabit of congregating nightly, demoralizing their minds and pocket books. They think that pool-tables, cards and the various accessories should be adopted in the reformations, just to see how long it would take the horified parents to find out all about it. That is, in Ypsilanti.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Mrs. A. Worden, of Ypsilanti, addressed a large meeting at the Opera House last Sun-

day.

Thirty-six copies of the law relating to the support of poor persons have been received at the County Clerk's office for distribution among the Supervisors and Overseers of the poor in this county.

For a long time Mr. Beal has been busily

engaged in writing to the editors of differnt papers in the State, urging them to aid him in his attempts to gain control of the University. Of late, these appeals have become pathetic, as will be seen by a touching one that has fallen into our hands. It was

addressed to an editor in the northern part of the State, for I am getting about discouraged." The "thing" appears to be getting 'stired up but not in the way that the Boss Real Estate Sales .- Chas. Buck to Jacob

Stevens, land in section 35, York; \$400..... Andrew Barth to Frederick Moeckel, land in section 83, Lima; \$4,600.....Celinda K. Glover to Regina Laubengayer, one acre in section 24, Lodi; \$100.....Arthur Case to Leory George, 70 acres in section 4, Man-chester; \$3,000.....David L. Perkins to Philoman H. Murry, 20 acres in section 22, Salem; \$1,400.....Erastus D. Perkins to Philoman H. Murray, 20 acres in section 22, Salem township; \$1,400.....Giles Merritt to Ellen McCall, land in section 31, and land in section 32, Augusta; \$1,100..... Agatha Helber to Peter Rieder, lot 15, in block three, north range two east, Ann Arbor; \$350.....Phoebe J. O'Hara and C. S. Nowland to Wesley Hicks, land in section 19, Ypsilanti; \$3,550.....John M. Wiedmayer to Andrew Barth, land in section 33, John M. Wiedward town two south ways four aget; \$4,800 town two, south range four east; \$4,800...... Julia Gall to David Rinsey, part of lot four, in block one, south range four east, Ann Arbor; \$6,250..... Wm. Deubel et al. to Henry C. Waldron, five acres on the east side of Sinclair's mill-pond, Ann Arbor; \$500..... Wm. Pester to Thomas A. Moore, 13 acres in section 33; also seven acres in section 34, Ypsilanti; \$1,127.50......Geo. S. Brush to G. & B. Grossman, part of lot S. Brush to G. & B. Grossman, part of lot four, in block three, in range six east, on Detroit street: \$1.500......Hozea Eaton to Chas. H. Hempf (quitelaim), 160 acres in section 14, town three, south range three east; \$450.....Vm. J. Calvert to Chas. Gatenell, one-half interest in a piece of land on the Ann Arbor and Jackson road, Ann Arbor city. \$2000. Tather James to Arbor city; \$9,000.....Luther James to granted. Geo. Cick, 55 acres in section 24; also, 15 acres in sections 24 and 23; also, two pieces of land in section 23, all in Sylvan township; \$5,400.

Upon application John Jacob Mayer was admitted to citizenship.

Upon application John R. Jayne was admitted to citizenship.

-Goodspeed & Conklin are making a specialty of ladies and children's shoes. The boys don't propose to be beat in their line.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."

The veteran politician John J. Robison has again been elected supervisor.

Who can say that this is not a solid city, Col. Lee the Michigan Indian agent, has been attacked of late, and the source of the attacks, there is a pretty good evidence that he is an honest agent. —Evening News.

—The attendance at the Reform Club hall at the meeting last night was so large hall at the meeting last night was so large that 200 or 200 people had to go away for the Ann Arbor Reform Club Temperance Society is we subjoin it in full: "We, the

lack of even standing room. Capt. Allen, of Ypsilanti, made a rousing speech, and the music was excellent. Miss Sargent and Messrs, Smith and McAllister singing a most affective and appropriate tria. and the music was excellent. Miss Sargent and Messrs, Smith and McAllister singing a most affective and appropriate trio. The result of the meeting was the addition of fifteen new signers to the pledge, and much renewed interest in the work of the reform club.—Auckson Citizen.

— The Ann Arbor Correspondent of Truth for the People says of the reform meeting, Sunday expline March 21st. This wast an Sunday expense.

Mr. Allen gave an excellent address; speaking not from experience, but from observation. He gave some figures as to the cost of liquor in Dexter for ten years past, that were simply astounding. Having been prosecuting attorney of this county for two years, he stated that according to his record made at the time, eight out of every ten criminal surts in Washtenaw county are the direct results of drinking intoxicating liquors.

Take a revival. One of the largest, if not the very largest, audiences that ever assembled in the University hall. At least 2,500 were present. Mr. Frazer, the orator of the evening, spoke with more than his usual vigor. The vast audience responded to the sentiments he expressed, and when an appeal was made for all who had not enlisted to do so the enthusiasm was intense. Men rushed forward and signed the pledge and immediately dispersed in the audience in quest of some friend to urge upon them the Items from the Saline "Standard."—
Mr. Charles R. Whitman, of Ypsilanti, spoke on temperance at Union School Hall last Sabbath evening. The speakers voice was clear shrill and penetrating, and he was applauded at various points of his discourse.

Mr. A. Fellows, while crossing the long bridge on the railroad, about about a half-mile west of the depot, on Thursday last, had a narrow escape from being crushed by the cars. When about midway across the bridge the construction train came thundering along. Mr. Fellows had heard the influential citizens.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS.

RESOLVED, That the secretary be instructed to and to the family a copy of these resolutions, and to arnish a copy to the city papers.

W. F. BREAKEY,
A. F. KINNE,
EDWARD BATWELL,
P. B. Rose, Secretary pro tem.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CERUNAL.

CRIMINAL.
People vs. Cornelius Green and Elmer Haviland
-burglary; arraigned, plead guilty, and sentenced to
tate Prison for five years each.
People vs. Thomas Bains—larceny; arraigned,
lead guilty, and sentenced to the county jail for

vs, Wm. French—attempted arson; ver-ty," with recommendation to mercy; sen-State Prison for one year. vs. Isaac Horton selling liquor to habitual; nolle pros. entered by Prosecuting At-

People vs. Wm. Henderson—arson; verdict " not People vs. Peter Leonard; verdict "not guilty." People vs. G. George Gates—embezzlement; v

ct "not guilty."
People vs. John S. Earl—larceny; verdict "not People vs. Margaret Flynn-larceny; case con-People vs. Wm. A. Bovejoy—embezzlement; case ntimued.

defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$200, with L. Gruner as surety.

Margaret Cole vs. James Hutchinson; verdict for plantiff for \$20; 30 days granted defendant to enter motion for new trial.

Edward Ryan vs. John C. Lutz; verdict for plain for \$15 dollars; final judgment entered for verdict.

Addson Fletcher vs. David Babcock; verdict for plain for \$504.05; final judgment entered for verdict.

Peter Schwerout vs. M. C. R. R. Co.; verdict "no ause of action;" judgment entered against plaintiff

George S. Brush vs. Andrew and Emma Ten Brook; decree of foreclosure granted for \$4,343.33. Arthur S. Polhemus vs. Delevan E. Doane and John Blum; decree of foreclosure granted for \$1,-025.59.

157.83.
Silas H. Douglass vs. James McMahon; decree of oreclosure granted for \$5,172.52.
Carlisle P. McKinstry vs. Laura J. McKinstry; decree of divorce granted.
Christiau Mack and Frederick Schmid vs. Mararet Conway; decree of foreclosure granted for the state of the

George Wardle ys. Mary A. Wardle; decree of ivorce granted.
Sarah Crombie ys. Peter Crombie; application or divorce; decree denied without further show-

MISCELLANEOUS.

eptions. ary C. Gladwin vs. Theodore Taylor, et al.; or-d that case be discontinued as to defendant Al-

eantime.

orge Starr, administrator of the estate of
the Stochr, deceased, vs. John Paul; judgment

rge Stoch, deceased, vs. John Paul; judgment red on default.

onuse Foster vs. Wm. A. Benedict; judgment on all for \$512.50.

the matter of the appeal of Abraham and ette Millage from the decision of the Judge of bate, admitting to probate the last will and testatof Wm. Dillon, deceased; motion to set aside ment of non-suit; motion allowed.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

—With what complacency must the lady who uses Glen's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a comdexion devoid of blemish. The peerless pictures with all the modern improvements, inc purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown,

Lawrence, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

[From the Chelsea Herallo.]

Mrs. Holmes had lived twelve years in Chelsea, and yher genial, kind, companionable nature and habits, ner exemplary and irreproachable Christian deportment, her truthfulness and faithfulness in all life's reations, had won the 'esteem and affection of all who they are seen and affection of all who they young and old.

For three years she had been an affectionate and althful wife to Mr. Holmes, and left a son, thirteen lays old, as a memorial of her love, a monument to be rememory, a solace to the grief of her bereaved and ufflicted husband.

For ten years she had been a worthy member of the service of the service wars she had been a worthy member of the service wars she had been a worthy member of the service wars she had been a worthy member of the service wars she had been a worthy member of the service wars she had been as worthy member of the service wars she had been an affectionate and although the service wars she had been an affection of all who the service wars she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who the service wars she had been as worthy member of the service wars she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she had been an affection of all who they are she

her memory, a solace to the grief of her bereaved and afflicted husband.

For ten years she had been a worthy member of the Congregational Church, whose fellowship we are confident she has now exchanged for that of the Church triumphant, the saints in glory.

During her sickness, which was alarming but for a few hours, and at her funeral, the whole community manifested their interest in her, her infant, her mother, and her only sister, by every form of attention and assistance that could be devised, thus awakening sentiments of profoundest gratitude and thankfulness in the broken hearts of her family and kindred. She was buried on Frielay, the 16th, a very large concourse of Chelsea's most worthy and esteemed citizens, as well as numerous relatives and friends from a distance, being in attendance.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

SINES.—At his residence in Canton, Wayne Co., March 24th, 1878, Philip Sines (father of Mrs. P. Stevens, of this city), aged 79 years.

weeks before his death.

adopted by the society:

Where it was going with iightmack end of the train and tried the experiment of "crawling off," but his foot had no
concer touched the ground, then it was
aught in a tre, and he was turned into cartwheel motion for several feet, and plowed
he ground with his nose.

Several of the supporters of cards, bilairds, etc.—as an innocent amusement—at
he Reform Club-rooms are discreted by

Reform Club-rooms are discreted by

Adopted by the society:

Where is so

or cression at large, suffers the loss of an omber and co-worker celebrated for his diprofessional attainments as well as his rements in all departments of learning, the judgment and skill in the application science, an unpretentious scholar, who le he worked, a faithful practioner trust-suffering, honored by his professional osought his counsel, esteemed his courtindness, admired his conseientious and adherence to principle and duty, in all relations a physician who devoted his the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement ion made more noble and honorable by the rare self sacrifice, to the advancement in hearty sympathies to the family of Dr.

That with the friends of medicine and mourn our common loss, and unite in the residence of the family of Dr.

That the secretary be instructed to family a copy of these resolutions, and to five well as the family of Dr.

The REAKEY,

T. R. REAKEY,

T. F. REAKEY,

T. F. KINNE,

DOWARD BATWELL,

Geornelius Green and Elmer Haviland arraigned, plead guilty, and sentenced to in or five years each.

Thomas Bains—larceny; arraigned, and policy fire the subject of the sone prevent their sailer by a railroad collision. The remaining seven, together with the aged, effectively the proper

The subject of this notice was a young man of unexceptionable moral character. His virtues were many, his faults were few. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a true friend. He bore his sickness without a murmur, bade his friends an afectionate farewell, and trusting in God as "the Savior of all men," with Christian resignation calmly passed away. Funeral services were held on the 14th

## Local and Special Notices.

## NOTICE.

A special meeting of the legal voters of School evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration and acting upon the following subjects, namely:

1st. To authorize, empower and direct the District Board to build a School House on the School House site of said district on the northwest corner of

John O. Self vs. Luther E. McGee; new trial de-ied; 30 days granted to prepare and file bill of propriate and expend the money of said district for that purpose.

2nd. To authorize, empower, and direct the Disert Sutherland.

Benjamin F. Morton vs. John G. Crane: time exceeded to first day of next term to settle special finding of facts, and that proceedings be stayed during said city, and to authorize, empower, and direct the District Board to build a School House on said last named site, and to raise money for such purposes by taxation or by issuing the Bonds of said District, as may be determined by the district at said meeting. Dated April 9, 1878.

9, 1878.
CHARLES WOODRUFF, Fres.
C. E. KING, See'y.
JAMES M. CHIDISTER,
C. S. WOODARD,
WM. B. MARTIN,
THOMAS NINDE, Trustees.

MRS. PARSONS Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured correspond ing attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take

#### NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO, Dec. 12, 1874. GENTLEMEN,

We will just say to you by way of compliment that we sell Ayer's Hair Vigor, Hall's Renewer, Mrs. Allen's Restorer and Scovill's Circasian, and none give such entire satisfaction as Ring's Ambrosia. We sell fifty bottles of Ring's Ambrosia where we sell one of any other kind in the same length of time. left.

Yours truly, THACKER & HUSTON. RIPLEY, Ohio, April 18, 1876.

Gentlemen.-1 have been using Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and have found it the best thing of the Respectfully, A. J. ABBOTT,
Pastor First Christian Church

ON PAR WITH GOLD,

Wright's Caugh Syrup. 25 cents a bottle,

## WE ARE GLAD

To hear that Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup gives such general satisfaction; our druggists say it sells better than any other preparation for Coughs, Colds, etc. The price is 25 cts. large size 50 cents. Sold by Fred

## GOOD VALUE

for your money in every bottle of Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

#### THESE SUDDEN CHANGES

Of the weather seldom fail to bring a Cough or Cold, and we can recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup as a certain cure for all diseases of the Lung and Chest. The price is only 25 cents. Sold by

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REME-

The success that these medicines have met with at 25c, imposters' price. ince their introduction to the public some years ago at 25c, imposters' price. 100 doz. Ladies' Balbriggan extra since their introduction to the public some years ago proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are long Hose at 25c. nedicines that perform what they are advertised to do. The virtues of these medicines have been well ested, and have withstood their trial in a most satis-Mr. Sines and his wife, who survives him, were the factory manner. For diseases of the Blood, Liver, ers will find on our counters this sealast couple of the original pioneers of this region of country. He first settled north of Woodruff's Grove, manuals of miraculous cures of these diseases, and of Gents' and Children's Hosiery ever where Major Benjamin Woodruff, David Beverly, many others. If any one is afflicted, let him try a John Thayer, and Robert M. Stills had located the year previous. The year after he moved here, Judge Woodward, of Detroit, Wm. W. Harwood, and John Steward laid out the village of Ypsilanti. He lived mineral matter in them. The cost is small, while to see it grow to a beautiful and prosperous city. The last public meeting he ever attended was held in the Baptist church, of this place, by the Pioneers, two great remedies, and be convinced that they are no humbug. No one who has tried the Shoshonees He had been a Mason for about fifty-six years, and remained, to the day of his death, a firm adherent to the principles of the Order. He was a charter member without them. Full information may be had on

# C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist, Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

## WILHOFT'S TONIC:

Unfailing and Infallible !- This great Chill Tonic cures chills without the intervention of doctors and be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embar-rassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap. safe and prompt. G. R. Finlay & Co., proprietors New Orleans. For sale by all druggists. 734w2

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER.
Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

## HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MUER'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box-50 large pills. A sur

eure for chills. Sold only by
FRED. F. INGRAM,

## WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guarant

## TOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. La lies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style de aired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold E. ELLIOTT'S,

#### VPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant. YPSILANTI, April 12, 1878. Apples, per bbl, \$3.00@\$3.50.

APPLES-Dried,@5 BUCK FLOUR-@\$4.00. BEANS-60@90 BUTTER-@18 Corn-40@45c per bu. CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c. CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED Hogs, \$3.75@4.00
EGGS—Command 8@9c. HAY-\$8@10 perton according to quality.

HIDES-@5c. Honey-In cap, 20c@00. Hams—9@10c. Lard—The market stands at 8@9c. Onions-90 c per bbl. OATS, NEW, 24@26 PORK—In bbl.—\$11.00@\$11.50

POTATOES—18@20 TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@\$0.00 Turkeys-Live, 7c. @8c WHEAT, EXTRA-\$1.20. " No. 1 — 1.15.
" RED — 1.15

BUCK WHEAT-\$0.50.

# FREEDMAN

BROS, & CO.

Are now prepared to offer an extraordinary large assortment of

# NOVELTIES, STAPLES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

At Extremely Low Prices.

## SILKS.

We offer this week 50 pieces Summer Silks all good styles and a very fair quality at 50c a yard. The same grade is held by importers at 60c. We offer our best at 75c and warrant it cheapest in the market.

We call particular attention to our Black Silk at \$1.50, the best value ever offered and but a small quantity

## DRESS GOODS.

We are showing an elegant assort ment of novelties in Bourrette and Grenadine effects in single and double widths, comprising some of the finest Ladies', effects imported this season. 100 pieces all wool Beiges, 25c per y'd. 100 pieces Bunting at 25c per yard. 200 pieces Fancy Dress Goods at 25c, regular price is 3 shillings.

## BLACK GOODS.

25 pieces Black Cachemire at 50c per yard, regular price 60c. 25 pieces High Lustre Brilliantine

at 25c, worth 30c. 100 pieces at 50c, the cheapest ever offered.

## HOSIERY.

100 doz. Gents' English Half Hose

We are making very strong efforts to do a large Hosiery trade, and consumshown in Detroit.

## GLOVES.

We offer our genuine Kid Glove at the following prices, and positively assert it the cheapest Glove ever offered. 2-buttons at - - \$1 00 3 " - 1 25

We have owing to the above, reduced our \$1 Kid which has always had a good reputation, to 75c for 2-buttons, a glove unequaled in this city at the price. We still continue to offer, in spite of a large advance, our celebrated 50c 2button Kid in all desirable street and opera shades.

comprising only the latest shades.

## Housekeeping Goods.

We have now in stock by far the best assortment ever shown, comprising staples and novelties at surprising low

10 pieces all linen Damask at 25c. 10 pieces splendid quality Bleached Damask at \$1, former price \$1.50. 25 pieces Glass Toweling at 15c, for

100 pieces Russia Crash, 121c, regular price 10c.

50 doz. Napkins at \$2, never before sold less than \$3. 50 Marselles Quilts at \$3, splendid

## Unlaundried Shirts.

Just received, 200 doz. Gents' Shirts at 75c, made of good Cotton and Linen perfect fitting and well made.

# CARPETS

Our Spring stock is being augmented ezery day, and we offer a large line of BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS. OIL CLOTHS, LINELEUMS.

AT BOTTOM PRICES

& Co., 147, 149, 151 WOODWARD AVE.,

DETROIT.

# HEWITT & CHAMPION

Have just received

A New Stock of Boots and Shoes

FOR THE

# SPRING and SUMMER TRADE,

And announce the most complete assortment of every thing in their line ever brought to this city, and a

MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our

Misses, and Childrens'

## FINE SHOES

Button and Side Lace. House and Party Slippers, and our New Styles of Walking Shoes. Infants' Soft Soles in all colors. Infants' Pearl Button, Side Lace, and Newport Ties.

A large assortment of

LILLY, YOUNG, PRATT & BRACKETS' CELEBRATED

FINE SHOES

for Men's wear just received.

CHOICE

CASH Paid for

# G. A. & T. NEATS

Variety Store.

## WORTH READING.

All sorts of lady fixings thrill my feelings, as they'd orter,
But little female gaiter-boots are death, and
nothing shorter!

And just to put you on your guard,

And just to put you on your guard.
I'll give you, short and brief,
A small hotel experience.
Which filled my heart with grief;
Last summer, at the Hawkins House,
I stopped a week or more,
And marked two "boot-ies" every morn Before my neighbor's door; Two boots, with patent leather tips-"An angel trods around in us" They stole my heart away And often, in my nightly dreams, They swept before my face, A lady growing out of them, As flowers grow from a vase. But, ah! one morn I saw a sight Which struck me like a stone, Some other name was on the book; great tall pair of other boots Were standing by their side, And off they walked that afternoon, And with them walked-a bride.

Ladies, comment is unnecessary. Those Gaiter Boots came from

W. R. DAVIS' Boot and Shoe Store,

South side Congress street, - YPSILANTI.

### COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, APRIL 13, 1878.

These are the claims of Democracy upon public confidence: Reform of the Civil Service a la Polk; repudiation and conciliation of the South by unlimited appropriations. Is the country content to have Democracy intrusted with power?—N. Y. Tribune.

We believe Polk admitted that he had, under pressure of importunity, appointed twenty-five or thirty men and boys more than the law specified, at an expense of about \$3,500 or \$4,000 in excess of the appropriations for that purpose. The importunity came from Democratic Congressmen pleading for their friends.

The Democratic bewilderment on the Southern claim question is a curious study. The party does not attempt to deny the genuineness of the claims; it merely blunders into an attack on the stupidity of the claimants in com-ing forward now. This is the most alarming view of the whole question. This \$150,000,000 has been asked for in spite of the parly's strongest efforts to keep all requests in abeyance till Democratic power is secured. If this amount oozes through the closed gates, what a flood there will be when the gates are lifted!

#### Only One Honorable Course.

From The Boston Advertiser.

The chasm between paper and coin has been almost bridged over. We are within speaking distance of the specie basis. It would be not merely specie basis. criminal folly but the most despicable faint-heartedness that would hesitate now, considering the position in which we stand and the repeated assurance of the Secretary that the rest is easy. Mr. Sherman is willing to stake his reputation as a practical financier on his ability to carry the country through the crisis. and land it safely on the solid ground of the specie basis. Most of the doubts as to his ability to do it come from those who candidly confess that they do not wish to see accomplished that for which he is working. We can fail without dishonor, but we cannot repeal the promise to try without disgrace.

#### A Basis for Republican Harmony.

Washington Dispalch to the Cinn. Commercial. A member of the Cabinet is credited with the remark that as there is no longer any well defined line of political agitation, a movement is in progress to find a common ground upon which to harmonize the Administration and the Republicans in Congress. The creeds suggested are, in substance:

First—The provision for the permanent circulation of \$300,000,000 in legal tender notes.

Second — The opposition to ali schemes for indefinite inflation. Third-The opposition to all schemes

for the abolishment of National banks. Fourth—Hostility to the Confederate war claims.

Fifth—Only Republicans to be appointed to office, and protection to American industry by the proper leg-

#### The Paramount Issue,

From The Albany Express

It is apparent to the keenest of public men that the great issue of the immediate future will be fought out bemediate future will be fought out between the sturdy patriotism of the North and the narrow selfishness of the South. The South is shrewdly endeavoring to recover by the methods of politics something of what is lost by the result of its late appeal to the the result of the assessor was an adjudication barring this suit. Both of grain is commission charges of brokers or agents. In this market the follow.]

There has been extended by the handling of which follow.]

The chief expense in the handling of which follow.]

The chief expense in the handling of which follow.]

The chief expense in the handling of which follow.]

The chief expense in the handling of which follow.]

The chief expense in the handling of which follow.] the Democratic party as it used to be in its old struggle in defense of slavery. Of course the claim of the South, so boldly and loudly urged in every Southern paper, is unjust and irrational. They plunged the country into a war in which they were fairly and thoroughly defeated. As one of the conditions of peace at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Prussia demanded and received a large sum from her then prestrate antagenist. The her then prostrate antagonist. The same course is being pursued by the gictorious power in the Eastern war. But the South seeks to reverse the established order of things, and wants in one form and another to be reimbursed for the loss, waste and destruc-tion occasioned by their rebellion.

#### TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

A DECISION FOR THE GOVERNMENT-JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S OPINION-MR. TILDEN'S DEMURRER ON THE FIRST COUNT SUSTAINED-HE IS DEFEATED ON THE OTHER COUNTS.

Judge Blatchford has handed down his decision in the income tax suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden. The demurrer of the defendant to the first count of the complainant which covers the tax of of 1861, was sustained. To the re-maining eleven counts, covering the tax from 1862 to 1872, the defendant interposed special defenses. The decision sustains the demurrer of the United States to these defences. now remains for a jury to determine the amount of the income of the defer dant between 1862 and 1872. The opinion is very long, covering forty-five closely written pages of legal cap. Following is a summary of the important points:

The first count aims to recover as due on June 30, 1862, the sum of \$3,000 as a tax of three per cent. on an income of \$100,000 for the year 1861. This count which is based on theact of August 5, 1861, is demurred to by the defendant, and the demurrer is sustained by the Court under the provision of the Act of July 1, 1862. The Act of 1862, the opinion states, contains no clause preserving the right to collect the tax for any time prior to January 1, 1862, or any right of action for that purpose, nor does it re-enact any part of the Act of 1861, which re-

plainly excluded from the operation of the Act of 1862, and by the terms of that act the income tax imposed by the Act of 1861 fell altogether except so

far as it had been collected. The decision enumerates the re maining eleven counts, and the defences to them made by the defendant

and continues: It is contended, for the defendant, that the statute contains no provision either in the Act of 1862 or in that of 1864 for the collection or payment of any income tax which has not been assessed in the special manner prescribed by the statute; that the United States cannot maintain an action to recover the tax on the annual income of an individual (if at all) until after the sum of such annual income shall have been estimated and assessed in the mode provided by the law creating the tax, and the amount of the tax shall have been computed and ascertained by applying the rate of the tax to the sum of the income, and that then the action must be for the amount of the tax so computed and sssessed. I regard the positions thus taken as distinctly held to be untenable by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dollar Savings Bank against United States (19 Wallace,

After reviewing this case in detail.

the opinion continues: The statute in imposing the per cent. of tax on the income of an individual makes a charge on him of a sum, which is certain for the purposes of an action of debt, because it can be made certain, through the action of a judicial tribunal, by the following rules laid down in the statute. That is the principle of the decision in the case of the bank, and it controls the present case. I regarded the savings bank case as deciding every one of the questions raised on these points by the defend-ant, and as deciding all of them ad-versly to the positions relied on by the defence in this case. The forego-ing considerations dispose of the view urged that the taxes sued for in this case cannot be recovered because they have never been entered on any as-sessment list. There remains the further question whether the fact that a less amount of tax than tlat claimed was entered on the list by the assessor -whether after a return by the defendant or in default of a return—and that such less amount of taxes was paid, whether with or without an added penalty, is a bar to the recovery by the United States of the difference

between the list tax and the true tax.

It is contended for the defendant that the making of the list in this case and the collection of the tax thereon operated as an election by the United States between the statutory process and the remedy by action, so as to debar the United States from now pros-ecuting the remedy by action for the deficiency of the true tax, and that the action of an assessor under the authority given him by the statute to value the subject of taxation, and apply to it the rate of taxation, and determine the amount of the tax, amounted to an adjudication of the whole question, and is not subject to review in this action. The case of the United States against Hazard (22 Int. Rev. Record, 309), decided by Mr. Justice Clifford and Judge Knowles in the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, is in all respects like the present one. The Court there held the case of Dollar Savings Bank agt. United States was directly in point and respected as a precedent, decisive of the point pre-This opinion is entitled to great weight.

The proposition that the United States elected between the statutory provisions and this action is not tenable. They pursued the statutory process, and thereby collected a part of the tax. They now seek to collect the rest. Equally unsound is the proposi-

regard to paying back duties erron-eously or illegally assessed, was reenacted by the Act of 1866, and is embodied in section 3,220 of the Revised These provisions and the Statutes. provisions of section 3,689, show that an assessment and a collection of a tax thereunder, are not regarded as con-Is there any cluding a taxpayer. reason for holding that it can be intended that an assessment and pay ment of a tax should conclude the United States, except as to the amount of tax paid? Certainly there can be Certainly there can be no more. So to hold would be to say that concealment or mistake by the taxpayer, or neglect or collusion on the part of the assessor, is to operate as a binding judicial decision, and not only deprive the Government of the taxes to which the statute declares it to be entitled, but give to taxpayers who do not make correct returns an

advantage over those who do. After citing several cases, and commenting upon them, the decision con-

cludes: If an assessment may be questioned by a taxpayer in a suit brought by him to recover back taxes paid according to the assessment, and in a suit brought by the United States against him on the assessment, it is difficult to see why a case where the United States are complaining to recover taxes omitted from the assessment, should be regarded as conclusive against the United

States.

All the legal propositions contended for on the part of the defendant have been considered. The importance of the questions involved, and the earnestness and ability with which they have been discussed on both sides, demanded that they should receive full attention. As in the Hazard case, the stress of the argument on the part of the defendant has been to attack the decision of the Supreme Court in the the savings bank case. In the argu-ment for the defendant, it is said that the Supreme Court, in that case, invented a judicial device to save the loss of a tax. It may safely be left to that Court to vindicate, if necessary, its decision. It is the duty of this Court faithfully to interpret that decision, and to apply it to other cases as they

The demurrer interposed by the laintiffs is sustained.

Gail Hamilton thinks it no impeachment of one's sagacity to be a daugh-

#### MICHIGAN WHEAT.

The Free Press of Friday contained a carefully prepared article, giving valuable statistics and letters from numerous correspondents relative to the shipping facilities of Detroit, and the past and prospective wheat crops of he State. From it we glean the fol-

lowing: "The report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade shows the movement in wheat, corn and rye for the fiscal year from March 1st 1877, to March 1st, 1878, to have been larger than ever

known before in the history of Detroit. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Detroit owes much of her success to natural advantages and her transportation facilities; new railroads, accompanied by the opening of new territory, has done much to the establishment of Detroitas an important and advantageous grain market. To particularize there are eleven lines entitled to credit for rendering material assistance in establishing Detroit's importance as a market center. Five of these, not including nature's highway, the great lakes and their tributaries, are main trunk lines of the country, diverging to Eastern tidewater points. The titles

and routes are as follows:

Michigan Central—Two routes to Chicago with numerous branches. Discance of direct line to Chicago, 272

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-Extends from Chicago eastwardly to Detroit and thence via South Shore Lake Erie. Like the Central it has

extensive ramifications.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo, owned and operated by Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. As noted. Distance to Monroe, 40 miles; to Toledo 65

Detroit and Milwaukee-Milwaukee to Grand Haven by steamer, 89 miles Grand Haven to Detroit, 189 miles. Canada Southern — Present route, Fayette to Detroit, thence to Buffalo through Canada, when completed will

run from Chicago.

Detroit & Bay City — Bay City to Detroit, 108 miles, with branch to La-

peer from Fish Lake. Detroit, Lansing and Northern— Howard City to Detroit, 164 miles. Branch Ionia to Stanton, 23 miles.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana—Hillsdale to Ypsilanti via. Saline, Manchester and Brooklyn, 64 miles and then to Detroit via Michigan Central Railroad.

Flint & Pere Marquette—Ludington Pere Marquette) to Monroe, thence to Detroit.

Great Western-Detroit to Niagara Falls, 229 miles. Grand Trunk—Detroit to Portland,

Maine, 861 miles, and Detroit to Buf alo, 241 miles. Of the above roads, all assist more

or less in bringing grain to this market. The heaviest receipts, of course, are via the Michigan Central and its branches and the Detroit and Milwaukee, both routes running through the best grain sections of Michigan. TERMINAL EXPENSES.

Terminal expenses, such as charges of merchants, elevators, etc., form a question of vital importance to the success of any grain market. As has been already noted, where competition exists, victory is accorded the place where transfer is made at the least expense of time and money. Once there was a difference between Detroit and other markets in the charges of mer-chants and railroads, which favored other points, but now this is changed brought down to the lowest possible

live up to, the penalty for disobedience being a fine accompanied by expulsion There has been a rush of young people from the Board:

or selling wheat, corn and oats in bulk, 1c per bu.
Or selling grain in bags, oats excepted, 2c per bu.
Or selling oats in bags, 1c per bu.

All sales of grain are free of all charges for inspection, insurance and storage, and free of storage to the purfor four days after sale. liability of seller as to inspection, insurance and storage ceases with the

delivery of the elevator receipt.
For buying—Grain in cargo lots, for excepted, 2c per bu.
Oats, in bags, 1c per bu.

Actual expenses for insurance, storage and inspection, together with interest, are charged in addition to the

#### STORAGE CHARGES.

Charges for storage of grain in elevators and warehouses of Detroit, excepting for Detroit & Milwaukee receipts, are lower than at any other important grain market, excepting Toledo, where, we are informed, they are the same. At the Michigan Central elevator the charges for elevation and the first ten days' storage is 1c per bushel instead of 1½c or 1½c, as are the rates at other points. For each additional ten days or part thereof ½c per bushel is chargerowding out intelligence, or subjected, except from December 1st to May 1st, when rates are the same till 3c has accumulated, when they cease till winter storage" has expired, May 1st, when the charge of 4c per bushel every ten days again takes effect.

At the Detroit & Milwaukee elevator Roads are elevated, the charges are somewhat different. Michigan Southern receipts are elevated and stored for the same rates as are in force at the

Michigan Central elevator. Grain from points on the Detroit and and 1 cent per bu. for each succeeding period of twenty days.

GRADES OF WHEAT.
Allusions have been made to the different grades of wheat. In this market there are seven grades, namely: Extra White Winter, No. 1 White Winter. Milling No. 1 White Winter, No. 3 White Winter, No. 1 Amber, No. 2 Amber and No Grade. All grain resident in the blowter is graded by the seven in the sev ceived in the elevators is graded by inspectors in the employ of the Board, according to standards kept under lock sity or interest. Until human nature

Extra White Winter must be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 1 White Winter, must be sound,

dry and clean.
Milling No. 1 White Winter, sound, unfit for grade No. 1.
No. 3 White Winter, sound, but un-

fit to grade Milling No. 1 White. No. 1 Amber must be sound, bright, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 Amber, sound, but unfit to

No Grade includes all merchantable winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3

The great increase in receipts of Wheat during the past three months, as compared with the past four years, is shown by the following table:

	RECEIPIS OF WHEAT.								
Esperatura per	January	Febr'y	March.	Total.					
1878	649,197	405,515	505,405	1,560,117					
1877	150,011	144,581	173,190	467,782					
1876	144,107	204,756	307,789	656,652					
1875	128,333	160,666	2 2,300	491,299					
1874	211,543	225,855	143,207	580,605					

From responses to circulars issued to correspondents, a table is compiled, showing approximately the amount of wheat on hand, the No. of acres and increase of acreage sown, the probable yield and supply for the year, the to-tals being as follows: Acres sown 1,391,292—increase over last year 16 per cent. Probable yield 19,721,740 bushels. The amount of old wheat on hand is estimated at 5,696,134 bush. Probable supply from the State for the balance of the year \$25,696,962 bushels.

#### Education of the Laborer.

From an Address by Dr. E. E. White, President of Purdue University.

Aristocracy has always opposed the education of labor. Each of the three great aristocracies has its own pet dogmas on this subject.

The aristocracy of Caste asserts that the great mass of mankind are born to serve, and the less intelligent the servant, the more cheerful and docile the

The aristocracy of capital asserts that intelligence increases the price of labor, and hence is a tax upon capital. The more intelligent a man is the greater are his wants, and the higher must be his wages to meet his increased necessities. Ignorant labor has few wants to supply, and hence is content with

The aristocracy of culture asserts that the great mass of mankind are born dullards, and all attempts to educate them are futile. The few on whom God has bestowed the gift of brains are commissioned to do the world's

are commissioned to do the world's thinking, and thus monopolize the right to education.

[We believe the first proposition is true; the second about half true, and the third false; or true only in appearance. A man of culture may hold the opinion as charged. But it should not be charged to his culture. It is his selfishness, wholly independent of his culture. Is it not true, in every one's observation, that as a rule men of the highest culture are among the warmhighest culture are among the warmest friends of popular education? We leave the reader to answer the question. And so of the second proposition, it is not fair to charge capitalists in a mass, with a desire to keep the lain a mass, with a desire to keep the laborer in ignorance. Themen who pay the heaviest taxes in a school district are generally the most cheerful in voting taxes for the school, and such wholesale denunciation of this class is unjust. When the writer states what and terminal charges at Detroit are in most cases lower than any other point, excepting Toledo, which is about the same, Every expense either to buyer or seller has in most instances been brought down to the lowest results. When the writer states what the aristocracy of capital "assets," he means the capitalist. Capital and labor cannot have an opinion. We are dealing with mem; and Dr. White seems to charge upon a class (which seems to charge upon a class (which we hardly think heintended) a selfishness of which comparatively few are guilty. But we quote him in full, in view of some excellent suggestions

> into positions which do not tax the muscle; with a growing disinclination to obtain a living by hard work, and all this is boldly charged against the schools. Schooling spoils children for labor, it is asserted; it makes them discontented and idle, etc.

It is too common a trick of logic to connect two contemporaneous phenonema as cause and effect. The moon is thus made responsible for many results in agriculture; and the schools shipment by rail or vessel, 1c per bu.

Grain, for shipment in bags, oats excepted, 2c per bu.

Suits In agricultate, and are just now made responsible for many of the ills that afflict humanity. It is possible that the schools are not doing enough to inculcate a respect for labor, and disrespect for idleness. They may not be sufficiently effective in correcting evils which have their sources out side of the school rooms.

Many causes have been contributing to the evil which has been mention-tioned. The first of these is the influence of slavery, which once permeated the entire country with degrading views of labor. It will take a hundred years to recover from the influence of the slave code with its "mud-sill" theory of labor. Another cause is imigration, which has filled nearly crowding out intelligence, or subjecting it to unpleasant social conditions. A third cause is the rapid development of the country, opening a multitude of employments and bidding for bright and intelligent youth to fill them; thus causing a rush, so to speak, from the farms into the towns and cities. Poliwhere receipts from off the Michigan Southern and Detroit & Milwaukee free institutions, have also done much to inite the ambitious and aspiring to seek those employments which lead to public life and official position. They have also tended to make the idea of service unpleasant.

Much of the idleness which disgraces Milwaukee is assessed 2c per bu. for the and degrades our industrial life is due elevator and first twenty days' storage to inborn laziness. A disinclination and ½ cent per bu. for each succeeding to work is as old as human nature, and there is no evidence that it is peculiar to the educated and intelligent. On the contrary, the lower the condition of people, the less the inclination to work. In savage tribes the work is done by those who are compelled to toil, either by hunger or external force. In half-civilized nations the work is chiefly done by the women, who in all materilates to an income tax for any time prior to January 1, 1862. On the contrary, the collection of which tax is limited to one's sagacity to be a daughter, according to standards kept under lock and key in the Board of Trade building. These standards must accord with the following requirements:

| According to standards kept under lock and key in the Board of Trade building. These standards must accord with the following requirements:

These, and other causes which might be named, are certainly sufficient to account for the condition of American industry. Schooling may spoil some people, but many more are spoiled for the want of it.

Over against those dogmas of aristocracy we put a few propositions which are abundantly sustained by experience:

1. Education promotes industry and lessens idleness. It awakens and mul-tiplies desires and thus incites effort to secure the means of their gratification. The Indian builds his rude wig-wam, and fashions his bow and arrow Tomahawk, and with these his wealth and industry cease. Ignorance everywhere clothes in rags, and lives in hovels; but when man's nature is opened by education his desires clamor at the gateway of every nerve and sense for gratification. Effort is thus incited, and the forms of industry are multiplied. Wealth is the child of intelligence.

2. Education makes labor more skillful and more productive. This statement is based on wide comparisons of intelligent and ignorant labor, and is no longer questioned by any one familiar with the facts. The hand is another hand when guided by in-telligence and educated skill, and the nations are now appealing to educa-tion to give success to their industrial interests.

3. Education improves the condition of the laborer. Nowhere do educated people cover their nakedness with rags. Intelligence creates wealth and impels to effort, and thus multiplies and secures comforts and easements. It adds to the dignity of labor.

#### FOR THE CHILDREN.

#### From The N. Y. Observer. ABOUT GLASS.

BY M. E. WINSLOW

"Such a foolish little girl as Alice is, mother; I could hardly get her away from the tea-store down town."

"But, mother, it was so beautiful," said the little maiden, just returned from the rare treat of an evening's walk among the stores, while looking reproachfully at her big brother. "It looked like great jewels—green, red, blue and white, only shining and moving just like fire."

"She means the sign above the store, "She means the sign above the store, mother; it does look pretty when the gas is lighted; but, then, you know, its only glass, after all."
"Why only glass, my son?"

"Why, glass is so common: just as common as—windows," said the boy, at a loss for a suitable comparison.

"But common things are often the most beautiful, my dear, and in this case you have put your contemptuous only before one of the most interesting and useful things manufactured by men. The word glass, which our Saxon ancestors spelt glaes, was at first given to all things that could shine. The Germans called amber gles, the Sweeds termed gold glis, and the French called ice glace, all for the same reason; while our words glare, glance, glitter and glisten are derived from the same roots." "What is glass made of?" said

"Just of sand and ashes, called scientifically silica and an alkali, with something else called flux, to make it melt easily—lead, borax, mangenese, or some other metal."

"I know how glass was discovered," said Tom; "our teacher told it to us. One day some Phœnician sailors, who had a carg c. soda, landed near the mouth of the river Belus, at the foot of Mount Carmel, in Palestine. They made a fire to cook their supper, and took some lumps of soda to stand their pot on. The fire was so hot it melted the soda and sand, which ran together

and thus became glass."

"Yes, that is the old story, though a good many people doubt it; but it is general carniverous appearance."

"By the largeness of my feet general carniverous appearance." certain that glass was made by the Egyptians at least 3,500 years ago, or before the Hebrews came out of Egypt, as we read in the book of Exodus. Glass beads of ancient date are found in the catacombs and among the ruins of Egypt, and, curiously enough, the earliest glass known was that which has been so much talked about of late, blue glass; the Egyptians seem to have originated no other color. Nearly all the nations of antiquity seem to have known about and used glass. It was, of course, among the 'spoils' which the Jews carried up into Canaan; it was made in Rome two centuries before the Christian era, and from thence spread to Gaul or France, Spain and Britain. The Roman glass was won-derfully beautiful and possessed a texture more like that of precious stones than can be made at the present day.

It was all sorts of colors, transparent and opaque, and used for all sorts of purposes, the colors being given by metals. Often two or three layers of different colors and kinds were laid closely together and heated till they united at the edges, and then the outside layer was cut into beautiful and intricate patterns. But the most cu-rious process was the putting together, according to a certain pattern, rods or threads of different colors and shades, and combining them in one rod, which, while it was still warm and soft, was drawn out to any degree of fineness. When this rod cooled, flat pieces were cut off, on the surface of which would be seen beautiful pictures, some of the lines of which were so fine that they can only be seen by a magnifying "In the Middle Ages, the Venetian

glass was the most celebrated. The great cathedral of St. Mark was built in the eleventh century, and as its inside surface is almost entirely covered with mosaics, chiefly composed of glass, a great quantity of glass-workwere drawn together from Asia and elsewhere, and glass-making became the chief industry of the city. The Venetian glasses, cups, mirrors &c., are all very light and elegant, and there were six different kinds of work in which the workmen, who were all placed upon the island of Murano and protected by government, excelled, the chief of which were vitro di trino (lace work) latticino (with milk white threads), crackled or frozen, and avvanturino (speckled with gold)."

"Was glass always used for windowpanes, mother?"

"Not so universally as it is now, and yet more than is generally supposed. A fragment of a glass window-pane was found in one of the houses of old man, Abraham; and the very old Pompeii, buried, as you know, only man, Jacob.

seventy years after the Christian era. During the Middle Ages it was made for windows in all European countries, and was especially applied to churches whose stained or painted glass windows were among their chocest art treasures. I think, my boy, if you were to study the subject a little, and learn how really valuable this 'com-mon' substance has been and still is,

you would not again say only glass."
"There is one use of which you have not told us, mother,—telescopes, mi-croscopes, and all that."

"Yes, optical glasses; natural science would still be in its babybood but for these, and, strangely enough, they were discovered almost as soon as glass was. A lens, which is a piece of glass thicker in the middle than at the edges, was found among the ruins of Ni neveh; the Emporer Chan of China, 2,283 years before Christ, is said to have observed the planets through a glass. Spectacles were invented by Salvino d'Armato in Florence before 1317. Cornelius Drebbel invented the microscope in 1572, and Keppler, the telescope, in 1571."

"I should like to see glass made."
"Yes; some time I will take both you and Alice to a glass-house; the process is very interesting. First the ingredients are pulverized very finely and baked. Then they are melted together, and the melted mass is either powed into moulds, and exceed into poured into moulds and pressed into shape, which is an entirely American invention, or blown into bubbles and then shaped by the skill and taste of the workmen, and after this every ar-ticle must be annealed—that is, gradually cooled to prevent their flying to pieces when anything touches them. Sometimes the glass is made very tough by plunging it into hot oil while it is still warm, in which case it may be dropped on a stone floor without receiving any injury. There are six kinds of glass made, each requiring a peculiar fabrication and a peculiar building and furnace. These are bot-tle, crown, sheet window, plate, flint, and colored glasses. You would be interested also, I think, in the process of cutting engraving glass. Formerly this could only be done with a diamond or very hard steel point, and under the pressure some of the very finest and heaviest plates would develop op a crack or flaw which rendered them useless; but recently a process has been discovered called a sand-blast, by which fine, sharp sand is blown steadily against the glass; the curiosity is that a piece of lace fastened on the surface will not be injured, while its pattern will be distinctly cut upon the smooth, polished surface."

#### An Initiated Tramp.

We have before maintained that the tramps scouring about the country are a regularly organized fraternity, havng a general understanding with one another, and having a ritual of questions and answers. Their uniform appearance, their periodical visits to the same place, their regular calls at the same house where they have procured food, all points to this. Sheriff Walls, of this city, has found curious emblems about them, has studied their characters and little and to their contents. character and listened to their conversation, until he can tell a regularly initiated tramp from an impostor. ollowing amusing dialogue took place between the sheriff and one of a squad of tramps recently committed to jail .

'From whence came you? "From a town in New York called Jerusalem.'

"What's your business here?" "To learn to subdue my appetite and to sponge my living from an indulgent

public."
"Then you are a regular tramp, I

"I am so taken, and accepted, whereever I go.' "How am I to recognize you as a tramp?"

"By the largeness of my feet, and "How do you know yourself to be a

tramp?"
"In seeking food, by being often denied, but ready to try again.

How gained you admittance to this town? "By a good many long tramps."

"How were you received?"
"On the end of a night policeman's
pilly, presented to my head." "How did the policeman dispose of

"He took me several times around the town to the south, east and west, where we found the city marshal, poice judge and the jailor, where a great many questions were asked."
"What advice did the judge give

"He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps, and to denounce tramp-

ing."
"Will you be off or from?"
"With your permission, I'll be off very quick.
"Which way are you traveling?"
"East."

"Of what were you in pursuit?" "Work — which by my own en-deavors, and the assistance of others, I hope I shall never be able to ffnd."

"My friend, you are now at an insti-tution where the wicked are always troublesome and the weary are as bad as the rest. You will now be conducted to the middle chamber by a flight of winding stairs, consisting of five or more steps. Instead of corn, wine and oil, the wages of the ancients, yours will be bread and water for five days. When your company escape from this divide yourselves into parties of three each, take a bee line for Portland or Bangor, where in the winter they usually run free soup houses, and you may be pardoned on condition of your never returning." (Pointing to Edmunds, the turnkey.) "Follow your conductor and fear no danger—if you behave yourself."—Boston Post.

The man who sighs for a lodge in some vast wilderness must be careful and not use Government timber in building it.

The Americans in England are constructing an American window for the church where Shakspeare lies buried. The design represents the "Seven Ages of Man." Biblically. The infant is Moses in the bulrushes; the scholar, Samuel before Eli: the lover, Jacob with Rachel; the warrior, Joshua; the judge, Deborah (which seems to answer rather inaptly to Shakspeare's description of that functionary); the

#### An April Song.

Yet, April, do your best, with a soft wind from the West, With sunlight on the springing grass and tender

blue above— Let your singing birds sing loudly, and your flowers look up proudly— So may you serve the lady of my love!

O month of changeful mien-your days may be Berene—
Or your sobbing east wind may be bringing rainy
weather—
Each is a welcome day, for each it takes me nearer May,
When my only love and I shall be together!

#### An Incident of the Canadian Rebellion.

From a very interesting article in Scribner's Monthly for April, entitled "Among the Thousand Islands," the following account of the burning of the Canadian steamer, Sir Robert Peel,

Behind Lower Grenadia Island, and three or four miles from Alexandria Bay, upon the Canadian mainland, are a number of excavations with remains of chimneys which we were puzzled for a long time to account for. They were certainly underground dwellings, but what was their use we could not satisfactorily explain. At length we met a fisherman who told have be recelled to the property of the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are satisfactorily explain. us he recollected hearing from his grandmother that in the "English war" British troops were quartered there during the winter. Whether the English war was that of 1812 or the Revolution we could not discover; probably the war of older date may be referred to; as in many instances trees of considerable size have grown up in the midst of the excavations.

Of late years perhaps no event caused such a stir of excitement in this region as the so-called Patriot war of 1853—a revolt of certain Canadians dissatisfied with the government of Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor-General of Canada—which was joined by a number of American agitators ever ripe for any disturbance. The first center of operations of these so-called patriots was Navy Island, in the middle of the Niagara River, where they congregated, employing the little steam vessel Caroline in carrying arms and munitions of war to that point. At length the steamer was captured by some Canadians, fired and run over the falls of Niagara. Considerable indignation was excited in the United States by this destruction of the property of American citizens, particularly along the border, where indignation meetings were held and secret societies called "Hunter's Lodges" were formed, with passwords, secret signals, and all due attendant mysteries, the express purpose of which was revenge upon the Canadian Government. The agitators were deceived by these signs into imagining that events were now ripe for a general border war, in which they hoped to free Canada from the rule of Great Britian.

It was a wild, insane affair altogether, and after sometime consumed in petty threats of attack, finally reached a climax in the burning of the Canadian steamer Sir Robert Peel—one of the finest vessels upon the St. Law-rence. The most prominent actor in this affair was Bill Johnston-a name familiar to every one around this region-whose career forms a series of romantic adventures, deeds, and escapes—followed by his final capture—which would fill a novel. Indeed, we understand that a novel has been written by a Canadian Frenchman on this theme, though we have not had the good fortune to find any one who has read it. The burning of the steamer Peel, which occurred on the 29th of May, 1838, remains however, an act of inexcusable and stupid incendiarism, ivable good pur

For some time there had been mut-terings among certain of the societies, and for a few days previous to the ocand for a few days previous to the occurrence something mysterious was felt to be in progress. The night of the 29th was dark and rainy. About eleven o'clock the Peel, then on her way from Prescott to Toronto, stopped at McDonald's Wharf, on the south side of Wellesley—now Wells—Island, for the purpose of replenishing her almost exhausted stock of wood. The passengers were all asleen in the cabin. passengers were all asleep in the cabin, passengers were attasteep in the caolin, and the crew busily engaged in their occupation. when a body of men, twenty in number, disguised as Indians and with blackened faces, yelling tumultously and shouting, "Remember the Caroline!" ran quickly down the bank, armed with muskets and bayonets, led by a tall, strongly-built man, in a red shirt—Bill John-ston himself. In a moment they overpowered the unsuspecting crew, while on board all was tumult and terror. Some of the ladies fainted, and several of the passengers fled to the shore of the passengers ned to the shore through the rain, clad only in their night clothes. A short opportunity was allowed for the passengers and crew to carry their baggage to the shore, but by far the greater part was lost when the vessel was subsequently

Toward morning the Peel was drawn off from the wharf, and after being run upon a point of sheal about thirty yards below, was set on fire and abandoned. For sometime the flames blazed aloft, illuminating the shores for miles around; but about dawn in the morning she once more got adrift, and finally sank in about seven-ty feet of water. It was nominally the intention of the captors of the steamer to convert her into a gunboat and use her against the Canadian Government; but upon finding that she was firmly aground and resisted all their efforts to get her free, they fired her to prevent her recapture. By some it is asserted that the vessel was deliberately robbed and then burned to prevent detection and throw an air of patriotism over the crime of the perpetrators.

Johnston was originally a British subject, but turned renegade, serving as a spy in the war of 1812, in which capacity he is said to have robbed the mails to gain intelligence. He hated his native country with all the bitter-ness which a renegade alone is capa-ble of feeling. He was one of the earliest agitators upon the American side of the border, and was the one who instigated the destruction of the Peel. A reward was offered by the government of each country for his apprehension— so he was compelled to take to the islands for safety. Here he continued for several months, though with numbers of hair-breadth escapes, in which he was assisted by his daughter, who SHEEF.—\$4 45@5 40 per cwt.

seems to have been a noble girl, and who is still living at Clayton, N. Y. Many stories are told of remarkable acts performed by him—of his choking up the inlet of the Lake of the Isle with rocks, so as to prevent vessels of any size entering that sheet of water; of his having a skiff in which he could outspeed any ordinary sailing craft, and which he carried bodily across necks of land when his enemies were in pursuit of him, and of his hiding in all manner of out-of-the-way spots, once especially in the Devil's Oven, a high rocky island, to which his daughter, who alone was in his confidence, disguised as a boy, carried provisions. He was finally captured and sent to Albany, where, after suffering a slight penalty for his offence, he was subsequently released, although he was always very careful to keep out of the clutch of the indignant Canadians. His son, John Johnston, still resides at Clayton, and from him, after some pressure, a part of this information as to his father's adventures was extract-

#### The Crouch Family.

From the Battle Creek Journal.

Fuller particulars have been received in regard to the sad catastrophe which occurred in Charleston township, Kalamazoo county, on the 1st inst., by which an entire family found a watery grave. It appears that on the morning of Wednesday, the 3d, a neighbor had occasion to go to the house of Henry Crouch and was surprised to find it locked. Upon looking around, a shawl was seen floating on a small pond near by, and also an old boat near the shore, not far from which in some two feet of water, was the body of the youngest child of the family. An alarm was then raised and the neighbors instituted a thorough search for the remainder of the bodies which were supposed to have been drowned. The pond was dragged and in a short time the father and mother were discovered in about 10 feet of water, and soon afterward the eldest child was brought up in the immediate vicinity.

The last that was seen of Mr. Crouch alive, or any of his family, was on Monday. On the afternoon of that day, after voting, he left the polls for his home and it is conjectured that he and his entire family went out in the boat on a fishing excursion, and that the eldest child fell into the water and that Mr. and Mrs. Crouch in their effort to recover it were also drowned. It is supposed that the younger child remained in the boat and some of the neighbors recall the fact that a child was heard to cry in that vicinity on Monday evening. It is probable that the flat floated ashere with the child in it, and that the little one finally clambered over its side and was drowned. The finding of fishing tackle in the boat strengthens the conviction that the family were out fishing when

that the family were out fishing when the accident occurred. The bodies of the family must have been in the water nearly two days.

The community in that vicinity are naturally greatly moved by this sad affair, as the family were much esteemed. Mr. Crouch was brought up in Pennfield, in this county, and has relatives living in this vicinity, who have the full sympathy of our citizens in this great affliction. The children who were drowned were both small—one being four years old and the other one being four years old and the other

eight months.

The funeral was held Thursday in the school house in the neighborhood, and deep feeling pervaded the very large assemblage, in view of the overwhelming calamity which had so suddenly swept an entire family from ex-

of the magnitude of the harvests of hay and grain in this country may be formed, when it is considered that there are 25,282,797 acres in grass for hay, yielding an annual crop of 30,867,100 tons, valued at \$300,901,252; 27,267,021 acres in wheat, producing nearly 300,000,000 bushels, of a value of \$25,000,000; 13,358,908 acres in oats, with a yield of 320,844,000 bushels, worth \$112,865,900: 1,766,311 acres in barley, yielding 37,-710,500 bushels, of a market value of \$25,735,110; and 1,468,374 acres of rye, giving a return of 20,374,800 bushels, of a selling value of \$13,635,826. These five crops alone yield a harvest of the the total value of nearly \$800,000,000.— American Cultivator..

A baby, according to the French, is an angel whose wings decrease as its legs lengthen.

A mule is all muscle and music His hind feet are full of "shoo fly."

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The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1
per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by
mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and yall druggists everywhere. 727-739

# \$300 Reward.

To the Sick and Afflicted.

DR. C. C.

Follett House, Ypsilanti, On the 8th of Each and Every Month.

Un the 5th of Each and Every Month.

Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or from which they get no relief from their physician, should not fail to consult DR. LASURE, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially in cases of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

Solve this: I will forfeit \$300 in any case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Derbyshire Neck, Tape Worm, or Cancer, which I cannot permanently cure, the patient to be the judge.

All private diseases successfully treated. Neuralgia, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually. In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the same space of time. This is no loss, I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

Consultation, FREE, Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Remember I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and patient.

The medicines used by me, in all blood impurities, are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected and compounded under my own supervision. The material is selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetable of California.

Dr. C. C. Lasure.

# Mc & Mc,

The live

# Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

## immense stock

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the

Call and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor goods.

We have a large stock of upholstering materials, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest style, at BOTTOM FIGURES.

We also keep a full stock of



such as Coffins, Caskets, White and Black Broadcloth Caskets, Metalic Cases, Shrouds, Robes, and Habits. Having a fine Hearse, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our peronal attention to this branch of busi-NIGHT CALLS attended to by either of the firm on Huron street.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Coon's old stand, opp. the Hawkins GEO. McELCHERAN,

GO TO

T. W. McANDREW.

**Detroit Boot and Shoe Store** 

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying Shoddy Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

# Spencer Fairchild.

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line

## First-class Market!

Call on us. South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams......10 Cents. Shoulders ...... 8 Cents. Dried Beef. Breakfast Bacon......10 Cents. 726-737

#### Local Matters.

printed, for TEN CENTS, a good laugh to be sure to attend. at the "Commercial" Office. 23 \* Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The s

-Cornwell Fire company has a new hose

-Rev. Mr. Pope, of Ann Arbor, will

and others will address the reform club at lunches, will do. Superior Town Hall.

Announcement next week.

a mammoth stock of ladies and gentlemen's boots, shoes, etc. See advertisement.

-Will F. Conant, of the Detroit Evening Telegraph, was in town Tuesday evening visiting Henry S. Harris, formerly of the

-Miss Josie Drury is teaching in the Galesburg Union School. She is an experienced teacher, having achieved a firstclass reputation at Port Huron.

Babcock. They are making a nice display coming will secure him a crowded house. of goods, and next week will particularize.

Iceture before the Normal Lyceum, Friday vens & Dolson. Mr. S. has his hand well evening, April 19th. Subject, "The South in, and Mr. Loomis is well known as a busi-Amazon." Admission, 10 cents. All are ness man-for years with Mr. Kitchen. The

What of the other teller Mr. Rexford, who Mr. Dolson will handle-not on the farmtoo, or was he a cipher?

-Mrs. D. B. Greene presided over the Weed read interesting reports.

the manufacturing department.

-The Sentinel is as near right as usual in charging us with tearing off the red ribbon. Our name is on the books of the Reform Club, unless erased by some one because we can't endorse the iniquity of Woodruff & Co.

-Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Detroit, will give an address at the Presbyterian church in that no one is better qualified to handle that theme than Dr. P.

-P. Ferrier & Son are ahead in the mansuperior to terra cotta, as the latter gather moisture and freeze, which causes them to waste away. They also make beautiful lawn and cemetery settees.

nets are beauties. There were a large num- meat, \$161.21; hides, \$13.585; tallow ber of lady visitors, who appreciated her \$12,845; total, 187.64. Also Pike Goodell G. is bound to please her patrons.

farmers. Call and see it, Jenness block, Maron street. Sampson is in for a lively campaign in his new place of business.

-"Richard is himself again," Geo. A. & T. Neat are in the old stand occupied for years by Stebbins & Durand, and lately by the Havens Bros. Everybody knows that what George don't keep in his line you will have to send to London or Paris for. He will tell you his own story next week.

posing daily of a car-load of plaster, and the same amount (weekly) of Jackson fire 5th. As Prof. McLouth was unable to lecclay tile. His Oliver chilled plows are sel- ture as advertised, the time was occupied ling fast. Judging from the picture of the with readings, recitations, and an oration immense manufactory of this plow, we by Mr. Dodge. The exercises of the evenwould like to see it—or a similar one—in ng were appreciated by the audience, and

-Mr. D. L. Quirk had a narrow escape last week, falling through a trap door in his packing house at Chicago, some ten feet, striking on the shoulder. If his head had received the force of the fall, it would probably have killed him. As it was, he had a severe shaking up. He is now at home, and daily improving.

#### -The following explains itself:

Mr. Chas. E. Samson-Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in presenting to you my fullest appreciation and endorsement of the elegant Taber Organ you so recently called my attention to. I am happy to testify that from their superior quality of tone, variety of combinations, and easiness of management, they are the most perfect reed organ, and the nearest imitation of a pipe organ I have ever had the pleasure of seeing, and most cheerfully commend them to all who are in need of a parlor or church organ.

Very respectfully. March 21, 1878. W. HEWITT.

No one can read this week's Sentinel without seeing that Woodruff is fearfully hurt. He takes his defeat to heart, and flutters like a wounded hen. The Commer-CTAL is the rock of his offense-a terrible eye-sore. The Sentinel should be named hereafter The Anti-Commercial. How much better to have come out and thanked his supporters, and jokingly confessed that he was sorry the people did not appreciate his talents as high as he did himself; but inasmuch as they do not, he will shake hands evening, April 22, 1878, at 7% o'clock. and trudge along as in the past, good friends.

Gilded Age." His support is very credita- John Cook, Wm. A. Crosby, Chas Gardner, 25 Visiting Cards, neatly ble, and we advise those who wish to enjoy C. B. Greenough, Martha Jane Hunt, Mol-

Woodruff's ravings in the Reform Club F. L. Parker, Mary C. Roadman, Uriah V. rooms, election evening, says, "Woodruff Shelley, J. Shears, W. E. Sherman, Mattie best bristol board stock used is so accustomed to tall profanity that prob- Stevens. Frank Sutton (Engineer), Hiram 18 So accessoring it mild on that oc-

-" Drowning men catch at straws," and preach at the M. E. Church to-morrow lying. Well a change this year in the vote have been able to discover any beauty in a of 108, especially when put in by old pig; but if they will take the trouble to see -To-morrow at 3 P. M., Mr. Fred Hunt eronies as a set off for sponged beer and this smooth-skinned, plump, sleek-looking

-The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor -Mr. C. Wheeler has bought out Wor- met at Detroit, Tuesday last. Seventy-sevden's flour and feed store, on Congress St. en lodges represented, an increase of 45 the last year. Only one death has occurred -Hewitt & Champion have brought on since the organization of the body, now over two years, and this case one of accident by railroad. Messrs. John Howland, O. E. Thompson, and Chas. McCormick represented Huron Lodge in this city.

-Mr. Owen Fawcett, of this city, the celebrated actor, now, and for several years New Discovery have been used within the last year, past connected with Augustin Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, of New York, is about to organize a company of his own to travel cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a tria during the summer months. In the latter part of May, or the first of June he will The Havens Bros. are in the store on make a tonr of Michigan, beginning with Congress street, lately occupied by George Ypsilanti. The mere announcement of his

-Stevens & Loomis is the new firm-suc-Prof. Steere, of the University, will cessors to Bickford & Camp, and also to Stenew firm propose not only to keep up the -The Sentinel accuses us of cheating in past reputation of the store, but an estabthe counting of the ballots for Justice. lishment excelled by no other in the county. was for another candidate? Did he count but for the benefit of farmers, a famous plow, etc.

-At the annual meeting of the Ypsilanti annual meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Ladies' Library Association, held at their Foreign Mission Society, held in Detroit room, April 2nd, 1878, the following offithis week. Mrs. B. F. Edwards and Miss cers and executive board were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Daniel -It is Seymour & Guild in partnership Putnam; Vice President, Mrs. C. F. R. who are making a very nice arrangement in Bellows; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. E. N. the tobacco store of A. Guild & Son-a de- Follett; Recording Sec'y, Mrs. P. Stevens; cided improvement. Mr. H. Guild will run Treasurer, Mrs. Edmund Hewitt; Librarian, Miss Delia Compton; Board of Directors, Mrs. August Lodeman, Mrs. D. A. Post, Mrs. Samuel Parsons, Mrs. J. A. Watling, Mrs. J. H. Sampson, Mrs. S. H. Dodge, Mrs. J. S. Jenness, Mrs. Edgar Rexford, Mrs. John Richmond, Mrs. Craw

-Last week, Pike Goodell, a farmer of this city, shortly. His subject will proba- Canton sold to Spencer & Fairchild of this bly be, "P. P. Bliss," and we are certain city, a pair of fat oxen, one weighing 2,220 the other 2,175 pounds, thus making the pair 4,395 pounds. The first ox dressed 1,160, the second 1,143 pounds; both 2,303 ufacture of iron lawn vases. They are far pounds, which at \$7 per hundred gives \$161.21 Hide of first ox, 115 pounds hide of second ox, 132 pounds; both hides 247 pounds at \$5.50 gives \$13.585. Tallow from first ox, 185 pounds; tallow from second ox, 182 pounds; tallow from both -Mrs. Gooding, in Jenness block, had a oxen, 367 pounds, which at 3½ cents gives very tasty opening, Thursday. Her bon- \$12.845, giving entire value of oxen: goods and fine arrangement of them. Mrs. cut on his farm an oak tree measuring around the stump 20 feet, forty feet toward J. H. Sampson presents the Diamond the top it measured fourteen feet around, Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western iron plow and patent jointer, with wrought which he sawed into logs for fence posts, iron standard, this week. It pleases the one of the logs making eighty fence posts.

#### Normal Items.

Pleiades held a joint meeting.

In place of the usual graduating exercises there will be an address delivered by re-

Normal Lyceum Friday evening, April

Referred to Committee on Printing.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald, Scovill :-

39 Ald. Scottl:— WHEREAS, A large portion of our city is without water supply, rendering our fire department efficient or only a part of our city, be it therefore. RESOLVED, That an appropriation be and is hereby nade of fifteen hundred dollars, of which three hundred dollars is to be expended in each ward for the introse of constructing experts.

instruct said water supplies.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday

-Letters remaining uncalled-for in Post sent the famous American comedy, "The Office, April 11th, 1878: Owen Benting (2), lie L. Livingston, Nat Morgansteen, Nettie -A gentleman who was cognizant of G. Mayer, Clara Mowerson, Austin Nichols, Swift, C. O. Thomas, E. S. Whipple, H. E. Willitts, H. H. Wright.

-Our friend Watson Barr has recently so because accidently we gave his entire received-from that celebrated Ohio breedvote instead of the majority in the 5th ward er, Todd-a fine two-months-old Chester last year, Woodruff accuses us of intentional White boar. Some people say they never one of Mr. B.'s, we are sure they will change their opinion.

#### Special Invitation.

Cali at my Drug Store and get a trial bottle of DR King's New Discovery, free of charge, if you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the 'Throat or Lungs. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of ho less cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can bottle free of charge, or a regular size for \$1.00. Fren W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti.

### Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.

	Mail.		Day	Day Express. Kal.		Accom	Atlantic Express.		Night	Express
	A. :	М.	A.	M.	P	м.	P.		P.	
Chicago Lv.		00	9	00					9	00
Michigan City	9						7	35	11	15
New Buffalo	9	48	11	26	6	48			11	40
				M.					A.	
Niles			12	15	8	14	9	00	12	35
	P									
Kalamazoo						00			2	
Battle Creek	1	32	2	17			11	08	3	15
Marshall	2 2			00 21	Jac	k.		M.		49 10
JacksonAr.			4	05	A. 1	NF.	12	50	4	55
JacksonLv.	3	45	RIE	-	5			00	-	00
Chelsea						15				
Dexter	5	0.		7431		30				
Ann Arbor	5		5	10	7		2	10	6	38
Ypsilanti					7			27		55
Wayne Junction.	6				7			48		15
F. T. Junction		33			8			20		45
Detroit Ar.		45			8		3	35		00

	COLIN	G WES							
	Mail	Day Express.	Tackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Expre				
Detroit Lv. G. T. Junction Wayne Junction Ypsilanti	7 46 8 10	9 55 10 17 10 35	4 45 5 00 5 32 6 00	7 10 7 36	9 5 10 1 10 4 11 0				
Ann Arbor Dexter Chelsea Jackson Ar. Jackson Lv.	8 30 8 56 9 17	P. M.	6 30 6 53 7 08 8 00	8 31 8 47	A. M. 12 48				
Marshall	P. M.		*Kal. Ac'n.	11 03 11 35 A. M.	1 45 2 10				
Kalamazoo Niles Michigan City Chicago Ar	3 11	4 07	4 00 6 10 7 50	12 25 2 38	2 58 4 24 5 47 8 00				
*Sunday excepted. \$\footnote{\text{Saturday}}\ and Sunday excepted.									

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsi-H. B. LEDYARD.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Ag

Railroad.

that what George don't keep in his line you rill have to send to London or Paris for. It will tell you his own story next week.

—O. E. Thompson is lively as ever, discovered and the Lyceum on the evening of April 19th. Subject, "The South Amazon."

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express. Arrivel1:10 A. M. Mail. 4:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express. 6:43 P. M.

Mail 9:05 A. M.

### THE PICTORIAL History of the World.

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every mation of ancient and modern times; showing the causes of their prosperity and decline, and including a full and comprehensive history of the rise and fail of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Federal System, the Reformation, the Discovery and Settlement of the New World, etc. With sketches of the leading characters in the world's history. By JAMES D. McCABE, author of the "History of the United States," "History of the United States," "History of the United States," "History of the World Ited States, and here is not entered with over 650 fine historical engravings and portraits. This work has taken rank as the Standard History of the World. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times; showing the causes of their prosperity and feeding characters in the world's history. By JAMES D. McCABE, author of the "History of the United States," "History of the United States," "History of the World State Campaign and France," "Pathways of the Holy Land," etc. Embellished with over 650 fine history of the United States, and History of the World. He contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times; showing the causes of their prosperity and leeding characters in the world's history. By JAMES D. McCABE, author of the Wistory of the United States, and History of the United States, and France," "Pathways of the World. He contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times; showing the cause showing the mations of World and comprehensive history of the World. He contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and it is of the most valuable information, the World. He contains a separate and admirably written history by e

This is the only complete history of this war in print. CONDITIONS.

It is comprised in one royal octavo volume of 1260 large double-column pages, and is embellished with over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical secures; portraits of the great men of modern and ancient times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over \$25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings makes this the most valuable art oublication of the century. The work will be furnished to subscribers, in neat and substantial building, at the following prices, which are very low for such a large and magnificent book:

# FINE CHROMO AND FRAME, \$2.00.

# BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS.

STACKS OF WALL PAPER

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes

e	e.c.angora.	A	Ar	Spring. 1878. Summer.	w.	9. 10.10.1	1
Angora.		Ango	ra. agora.	GOODSPEED & CONKLIN	Cacks	Cacks.	2000000
,				HAVE RECEIVED A			
-		ALWAYS		FULL LINE of		LARGE	-
A	Angora.		Angora	BOOTSESHOES	Cacks.	ASSORTMENT	Sacra,
		CALL		Spring and Summer of 1878.	Control of the Contro	OF	The state of the s
	ä.	FOR	A	We have the largest assortment in town of		SIZES	
Anona	Augora	ANGORA	Angora.	LADIES' SLIPPERS AND WALKING SHOES,	Cacks.	AND	Cauxs.
		ANGORA		In all the latest styles.  Our Line of Men's Goods Can't be Beat.		COLORS.	
0	a.		A	EVERYTHING DEW, AND PRICES THE LOWEST.		Constitution of the second	
Angona	TO STATE	sroz a A	ngora.	Give Us a Call.  Ladies' Serge Butt. Boots, \$1.50; do Serge Gaiters, \$1.00.	Cacks.	Cacks.	Cacks.

mperial Northern Insurance Lon

Rhode Island. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago.

Capital. \$500.000. Not only first-class, reliable companie

but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

Assignee of said Mortgage.

Babelitt & Griffen,
Attorneys for Assignee. 735-747

#### PROBATE ORDER. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Smith, deceased.

reader. A valuable feature of this work is a full history of the late war between Russia and Turkey. This is the only complete history of this war in print.

CONDITIONS.

It is comprised in one royal octayo volume of 1266 large double-column pages, and is embellished with over 650 fine engravings, embracing battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of modern and ancient times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over \$25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings makes this the most valuable art oublication of the century. The work will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial binding, at the following prices, which are very low for such a large and magnificent book:

In Extra Fine Natiu Cloth, at \$4.50 In Library Style. (Morocco Back and Corners.)

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia and Chicago.

H. J. PEARSOLL, Agent for Washienaw County.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

A true copy.

WILLIAM D. DATY. Probate Register. 735-735

Philadelphia and Chicago.

H. J. PEARSOLL, Agent for Washtenaw County.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 735-735

# I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies SHINGLES. Western Department Continental. HENDERSON & SWEET,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.
Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Massi, Quincy,
Michigan. 729-752

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by William Russell, and Sarah Ann Russell, his wife, to Benjamin Follett, date and Russell, his wife, to Benjamin Follett, date of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, in Liber of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Light 18t, 1863, recorded in the office of the Registe, of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Light 18t, 1863, recorded in the office of the Registe, of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Light 28t, 1863, recorded in the filter of the Register. Of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Light 28t, 1863, recorded in the filter of the Register. Of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Light 28t, 1863, recorded in the filter of the Register. Of Deeds for Washtenaw county and Salad assignment of Mortgages, on page 185, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named and Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgage, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgage, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgage, on page 186, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgage, on page 186, on the 14th day of Ke

ALLEN & HENT, H. ISA BELL ELLAS, Assignee Altorneys.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHIE

cast fractional quarter.
Dated, March 20, 1878.
FRANCIS K. RENFORD,
Guardian
MORTGAGE SALE.

the country of Washtenaw, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, A. D. 1878, at one colcock P. M. of said day. Said mortizaged premises are described as "Beginner and township of York, and running thence north on said section line one hundred and seventy (170) feet, thence some one hundred and seventy (170) feet, thence some one hundred and sixty (269) feet to hundred and sixty (269)

Send your orders. Send for prices.
E. P. EARL,
783-758
44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

THOS. S. SPEAGUE, Attorney and Consider at Law la Puttent sauses. Solicitor of American and Fereiga Fatests. 57 Congress St. West, Derroit Mith.